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Sede vacante

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Frontispiece.



The Silver Medal coined by the Cardinal Camerlengo.

SEDE VACANTE,

BEING A

DIARY WRITTEN DURING THE CONCLAVE OF 1903,

WITH ADDITIONAL NOTES ON

THE ACCESSION

AND

CORONATION OF PIUS X.

BY

HARTWELL DE LA GARDE GRISSELL, M.A., F.S.A.,

of Brasenose College, Oxford,

Chamberlain of Honour

di numero

to His Holiness.



Oxford and London:

JAMES PARKER AND CO.

1903.

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Great fund

RESPECTFULLY DEDICATED
TO
MY DIOCESAN,
EDWARD,
BISHOP OF BIRMINGHAM.

PREFACE.

THE Author only professes to give to the public the details of some of the Ceremonies that he witnessed from the death of Pope Leo XIII. to the Coronation of Pope Pius X., details which he entered daily in his diary, without at the time any thought of publication. He was, however, persuaded by friends that they might prove of interest to the general public as well as to those who are in communion with Rome. Having had the privilege for a period of some thirty-five years of being Chamberlain to three successive Pontiffs, he has many diaries in addition, written on other occasions, which may eventually be given to the public. These many interesting reminiscences include an Œcumenical Council, four Jubilees, three Canonizations, two Papal Consecrations of Bishops, many Consistories (including those at which Cardinals Manning, Howard, and Newman received their hats), a Blessing of the Golden Rose, and of the Ducal Sword and Cap, an 'Anno Santo,' two Conclaves, and two Coronations, as well as many pilgrimages and visits of Sovereigns to His Holiness. He was also present in Rome at

the entry of the Italian Troops in September, 1870, and was on duty in the Vatican on the historic occasion when King Edward VII. visited the Pontiff—the first British Sovereign who has done so for many centuries.

The Author has been further influenced in publishing this Diary by the many statements in the public press which are contrary to fact.

60 HIGH STREET, OXFORD,

October, 1903.

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Sede Vacante

MCMIII.

I. THE DEATH OF LEO XIII.

AND

ARRANGEMENTS FOR THE CONCLAVE.

POPE LEO XIII. died the death of the just on the afternoon of Monday, July 20th, at about 4 o'clock. His death was owing to an attack of pleuro-pneumonia, according to the medical certificate, and his illness lasted about 17 days. He governed the Church 25 years and 5 months, and he died at the advanced age of 93 years, 4 months and 18 days.

At 9.30 on the morning of July 21st, the Camerlengo Cardinal Oreglia di Santo Stefano, July 21. accompanied by the Vice-Camerlengo Mgr. Passerini, the 'Uditore Generale' Mgr. Pericoli, the Prefect of Ceremonies Mgr. Riggi, and the different officials of the Reverenda Camera Apostolica, entered the death chamber to make the customary recognition of the corpse. Mgr. Marzolini having removed the

B

white veil which covered the face of the deceased Pontiff, the Cardinal Camerlengo and his attendants knelt in meditation. He then rose and recited the usual prayers and sprinkled the corpse with holy water; Mgr. Nussi, Dean of the College of Prototonaries, read the official document called the 'Rogito.' The fisherman's ring, which is never worn by the Pope, but remains in the custody of Mgr. the Maestro di Camera, should on this occasion have been consigned by him to the Cardinal Camerlengo, to be broken at the Congregation held shortly afterwards in the Hall of the Consistory. It was, however, stated that through some accident it was for the time mislaid.

It may also be here mentioned that no such ceremony as striking the dead Pope's forehead with a silver hammer takes place, and that the exact method of calling aloud his name is not tied down to any determinate form, but is left to the discretion of the Cardinal Camerlengo^a.

The 'Rogito' having been duly signed in presence of witnesses by the Camerlengo in the Throne Room, seals were at once affixed to the back door of the death chamber by the Maggiordomo's secretary, Cavaliere Martinucci, and two Noble Guards were

^a In an original MS. diary in my possession written by Domenico Cappelli of Ascoli, who was Master of Ceremonies to five Popes—Alexander VII., Clement IX., Clement X., Innocent XI., and Alexander VIII.—he states that the custom of calling aloud three times the words '*Pater Sancte*' was discontinued on the death of Clement X. in 1676.

placed on duty at the principal entrance. The body of the deceased Pontiff was now washed by the Penitentiaries of St. Peter's.

The same afternoon, at 5 o'clock, the embalming of the corpse took place under the direction July 21. of Prof. Lapponi, assisted by Drs. Capparoni, Salucci, Battistini, Masciarelli, Amici, and Guido Lapponi.

At 11.30 the same night the Pope's 'Præcordia' were carried in a terracotta jar by two of the Noble



Guard, accompanied by others of the same corps, and by Mgr. Maestro di Camera and the Dean of the Scopatori Segreti, and others carrying lighted torches, through the different ante-chambers and down the

great staircase, to the Cortile of San Damaso. Here the jar was placed in one of the Palace carriages and taken by Mgr. Angeli, the late Pope's private secretary, and Mgr. Marzolini, his private chaplain, to the Church of SS. Vincenzo ed Anastasio a Trevi, where for the night it was deposited in a small Chapel in the Convent. On the following morning it was placed within the wall of the Church on the Epistle side of the Altar, under the jars containing the 'Præcordia' of Pius VIII., Leo XII., and Gregory XVI. The 'Præcordia' of Pius IX. had in 1878 been placed in the Crypt of St. Peter's, but will eventually be removed to this Church, a space having been left for his name over that of Leo XIII. The 'Præcordia' preserved in this Church include those of all the Popes from Sixtus V., 1590, and were removed to this spot (it being the parish Church of the Palazzo Quirinale) by Pope Benedict XIV.

This morning, the 1st Congregation, composed of twenty Cardinals, was held after the ceremony of the recognition of the corpse at about 10.30 in the Hall of the Consistory, when the fisherman's ring, according to custom, should have been broken, but it had, as stated, been temporarily mislaid. At this Congregation my old and much respected friend, Monsignor Merry del Val, Archbishop of Nicea, was unanimously elected Pro-Secretary of the Sacred College in the place of Monsignor Volpini lately deceased.

1st Con-
gregation,
July 21.

The 2nd Congregation took place on Wednesday, July 22nd, in the Hall of the Consistory, ^{2nd Congregation, July 22.} in the presence of twenty-seven Cardinals, when important business was conducted, consisting of instructions as to the removal of the Pope's body from the Throne Room to St. Peter's, and the Prefect of Ceremonies, Mgr. Riggi, issued his printed instructions as to the robes to be worn during the 'Sede Vacante' by the Cardinals and Prelates.

The 3rd Congregation was held on Thursday morning, July 23rd, in the Hall of the Consistory, ^{3rd Congregation, July 23.} in the presence of twenty-nine Cardinals, when the names of their Eminences Cardinal Casali del Drago, Macchi, and Della Volpe were chosen to superintend the structural arrangements of the Conclave; the boxes containing a large number of petitions and briefs were delivered up for safe keeping by Cardinal di Pietro, the 'Pro-Datario,' and Mgr. Marini, the 'Sostituto' of the 'Segreteria' of Briefs; and the Matrix of the leaden Bull was handed over to be destroyed by Mgr. Spezza, the Regent of the Cancelleria.

There was chosen to act as Confessor during the Conclave the Papal Sacristan, Mgr. Pifferi, Bishop of Porfirio, but he afterwards resigned in favour of Father Palmieri, S.J. Drs. Lapponi and Pelagallo were chosen as Physicians, and Dr. Cagiati as Surgeon, and Fra Diodato Camarani, of the Order called

Fate bene Fratelli, was nominated Chemist. It was also arranged that the burial of the Pope should take place on the evening of Saturday, July 25th, in the niche near the Chapel of the Choir in the Vatican Basilica, and that the corpse of the Pope should remain there till the monument at St. John Lateran was completed; and, moreover, that the Vatican Chapter should formally agree to consign the body of the deceased Pontiff to the Commission, whenever the demand to do so might be made.

This morning I visited the Cardinal Camerlengo and the Maggiordomo to get instructions as to the duties during the Sede Vacante of myself and my five brother Chamberlains *di numero*. Owing to the fact that all the Supernumerary Chamberlains, both ecclesiastical and lay, cease to hold office immediately after the Pope's burial, I find we shall have much to do.

The 4th Congregation was held in the Hall of the
<sup>4th Con-
gregation,
July 24.</sup> Consistory on Friday, July 24th, in the presence of thirty-one Cardinals, when, after important business, it was announced by Mgr. Merry del Val, the Secretary, that the Pope had graciously bequeathed a considerable sum of money to the poor of Rome, Carpineto, and Perugia. I visited Monsignor Merry this afternoon. His offices are in the Borgia apartments.

The 5th Congregation was held in the Hall of

the Consistory on Saturday morning, July 25th, in the presence of thirty-eight Cardinals, when, after important business, they appointed ^{5th Congregation,} July 25. Commendatore Puccinelli, Maestro di Casa, and one of the six Chamberlains of Honour *di numero*, as 'Provvisionere' to the Conclave, and Cavaliere Sneider and Cavaliere Mannucci as Clerks of the Works for the Conclave; also the Conte Capogrossi Guarna, one of the six Chamberlains of Honour *di numero*, and Dean of the Consistorial Advocates, was appointed 'Commissario' during the Conclave.

At the conclusion of this Congregation were introduced by the Papal Masters of Ceremonies the entire body of the Ambassadors and Ministers accredited to the Holy See, accompanied by their respective secretaries and attachés, all in full uniform. They included those of Portugal, France, Prussia, Russia, Spain, Austria, Monaco, Brazil, Columbia, the Republic of Dominica, Bolivia, and the ministers of Belgium, Bavaria, Argentina, Chili, Costa Rica, Haiti and Peru. A discourse, written in the French language, was read by the Portuguese Ambassador, as Dean of the Corps Diplomatique, expressing their united grief and sincere condolence at the irreparable loss to Christendom through the death of its Chief Pastor, Leo XIII., praising at the same time his wisdom and piety, and praying that Almighty God would assist the Sacred College in their choice of a worthy successor, qualified to maintain the good estate of the Catholic Church,

and to guide her aright in the due maintenance of peace and tranquillity. The Cardinal Camerlengo replied in suitable words, thanking the Ambassadors for their kind and sympathetic address; after which they were severally presented, and kissed the hands of their Eminences.

The reply of the Cardinal Camerlengo concluded with words to this effect: "*C'est avec ces sentiments qu'à la veille du prochain Conclave, le Sacré-Collège prend congé du Corps Diplomatique,*" &c., &c. These words gave occasion to some comment in the Press, and were supposed to imply that any veto on the part of the Powers would not be tolerated.

The 6th Congregation was held on the morning of Sunday, July 26th, in the Hall of the Con-
6th Con-
gregation,
July 26th. sistory, when details regarding the Cere-
monial to be observed during the Conclave were dis-
cussed. The ceremonial enjoined by Pope Gregory XV. was agreed to and accepted, with certain modifica-
tions, such as were adopted at the Conclave of 1878. Arrangements as to meals were also discussed, and it was settled that those Cardinals who wished to dine in their own apartments might do so, if they so wished. Cardinal Vaszary, Prince Primate of Hungary, on account of ill health, obtained leave to have his food brought from the Convent of St. Basilio, where he had been residing; and it was prepared by his private chef, whom he had brought with him from

Hungary. The Conclavists agreed to dine together with certain exceptions, and the Cardinals' servants did the same. There were at this Congregation present as many as forty-five Cardinals. Cardinal Della Volpe and others complained of certain scandals in connection with the burial of the Pope the previous evening; and the Cardinal Camerlengo expressed his intention to inquire into the matter.

The 7th Congregation was held on Monday, July 27th, in the Hall of the Consistory, when ^{7th Congregation, July 27.} there were forty-nine Cardinals present. It was principally concerned with the assignment of the cells. Cardinal Cavagnis, as last of the Cardinal Deacons, drew lots for the different Cardinals. There were two ballot-boxes, in which were placed balls with the names of each Cardinal written on them, and other balls with numbers corresponding to the cells. It was agreed that Cardinals Mocenni, Rampolla, and the Camerlengo should be permitted to retain their apartments. The Cardinal Camerlengo announced that the late Secretary of State, Cardinal Rampolla, desired to read the late Pontiff's will, of which he, Cardinal Mocenni, and Cardinal Cretoni were the executors. The Avvocato Carlo Patriarca, the late Pope's private lawyer and counsellor in the administration of the property of the Holy See, was present. The Pope's nephews, Ludovico, Camillo, and Riccardo Pecci, as well as the two nieces, Anna and Maria, with their husbands

Conte Moroni and the Marchese Canali di Rieti, were also invited ; but from feelings of delicacy were not present. The Avvocato Patriarca at once read the will, which did not amount to more than a few lines. It bore date July 8th, 1900, and was signed " Gioacchino Pecci, Leone P.P. XIII." He left everything to the Holy See. His nephews had been already provided for at different times during his life, and he therefore had declared that none of his family were to have any further bequests. In a separate envelope he left 50,000 lire to the poor of Rome, 20,000 lire to the poor of Perugia, and 10,000 lire to the poor of Carpineto, his birthplace. Monsignor Nussi, the Dean of the College of Protonotaries, then drew up a 'processo verbale,' which was duly signed by himself, the Avvocato Patriarca, Monsignor Merry del Val, Secretary to the Sacred College, and the executors.

The 8th Congregation was held in the Hall of the Consistory, after the first Requiem in the
8th Con-
gregation,
July 28. Sixtine Chapel, on Tuesday, July 28th, when fifty-three Cardinals were present. The plans and telegraphic arrangements of the Conclave were distributed to each Cardinal.

The 9th Congregation, consisting of fifty-eight Cardinals, was held in the Hall of the Consistory, after the second Requiem in the Sixtine Chapel, on Wednesday, July 29th, when a commis-
9th Con-
gregation,
July 29.

sion was appointed to superintend the sanitary conditions of the Palace during the Conclave. It consisted of Cardinals Cavicchioni, Boschi, and Tripepi. Another commission was also appointed for the approval of the names of the Cardinals Conclavists, consisting of Cardinals Respighi and Cassetta. Prelates and members of the Papal Household were not eligible; with the exception of a few of the candidates, the list was approved.

The 10th Congregation was held in the Hall of the Consistory, after the third Requiem in the Sixtine Chapel, on Thursday, July 30th, ^{10th Congregation, July 30th.} when all the Cardinals, with the exception of six, were present. The Cardinal Camerlengo distributed to the Sacred College the silver medal of the 'Sede Vacante,' which he had had specially struck for the occasion, and proposed a protest against the continued usurpation and spoliation of the Church's patrimony, which was unanimously agreed to.

II. FUNERAL PROCESSION AND BURIAL OF LEO XIII.

AT ST. PETER'S.

ON the morning of Wednesday, July 22nd, the body
July 22. of the Pope, which had been embalmed at
5 o'clock the previous evening, was placed on a bier
covered with red velvet under the Canopy in the
Throne Room, where it lay in state. During the day
it was visited by those who had obtained special per-
mission to do so, and they knelt and prayed for the
repose of the Pope's Soul, and afterwards kissed the
feet. The body was guarded by Chamberlains and
the Noble Guard, who took their turn every half-
hour; the Penitentiaries of St. Peter's meanwhile
recited the usual prayers. The body was vested
in a white Cassock, with Sash, Rochet, white Zuc-
chetto, red Mozzetta and Camauro^a, white stockings
and red shoes embroidered with a cross; the hands
in white mittens were clasping a rosary and crucifix,
and there was an amethyst ring on the finger.
Later in the afternoon the body was vested pon-
tifically, and at 7 o'clock it was placed on a
bier by members of the Noble Guard, to be car-

^a The Camauro is a cap of red satin, or velvet, trimmed with ermine.
On Holy Saturday and throughout Easter week it is white, as are also
the Mozzetta, the Stole, and the Shoes.

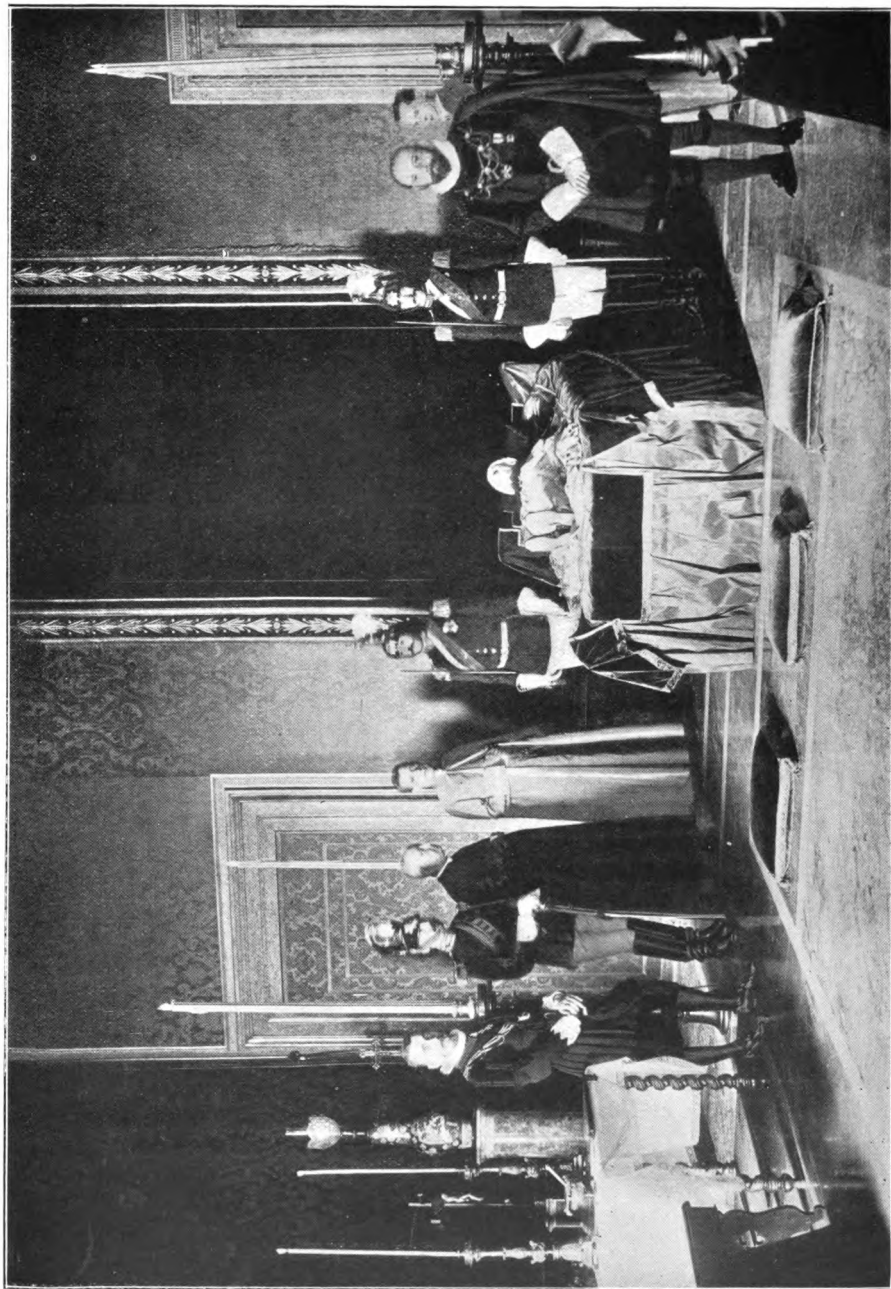


Photo., Lucchesi, Roma.

The Lying in State in the Throne Room of the Vatican, July 22, 1903.

ried to St. Peter's. The bier was supported by 12 Sediari, and preceded by others carrying lighted torches. The procession passed through the different ante-chambers, the Sala Clementina, Scala Nobile, Loggie, Sala Ducale, and Sala Regia, and down the Scala Regia into St. Peter's. It was escorted all the way by the Noble and Swiss Guards and followed by the College of Cardinals, many Bishops and Prelates, the whole of the Corps Diplomatique, Knights of Malta, the Prince Colonna, assistant at the Papal Throne, and the Prince Chigi, Hereditary Marshal of the Conclave, together with the great officers of State and members of the Household. The bier on which the body was carried was covered with a rich Pall of crimson velvet and lama.

The vestments in which the body of the Pope was now robed were of red lama, in the following order:—White Zucchetto, white Cassock, Sash, Falda^b, red Buskins and Sandals, Rochet, Amice, Alb, Girdle, with the Succintorio^c attached to it, Pectoral Cross, Fanone^d, red Stole, Tunicle, Dalmatic,

^b The Falda is a skirt of very thin white silk with a train, and is worn round the waist over the Cassock.

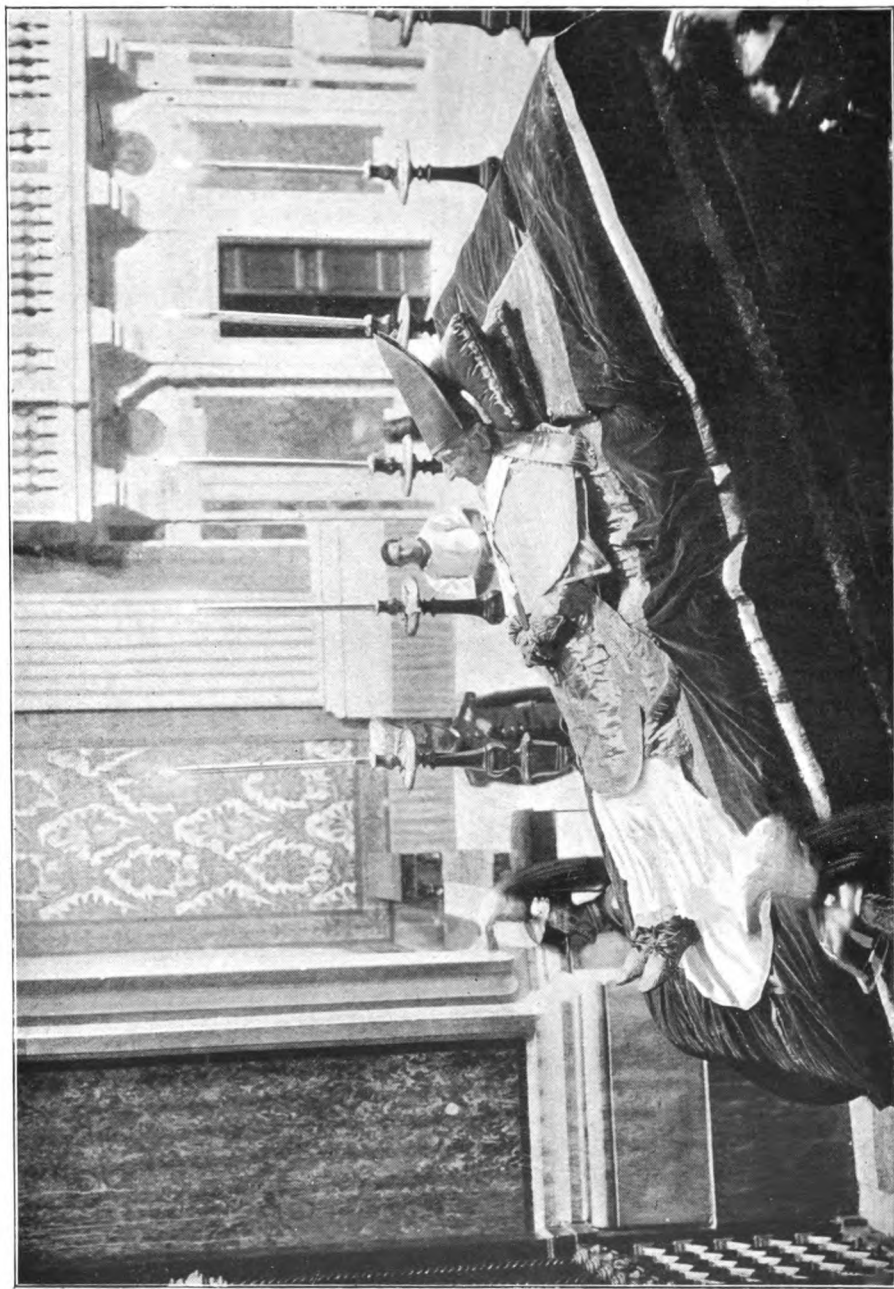
^c The Succintorio is in shape like a Maniple, with a lamb embroidered on it, and is fastened to the Pope's girdle and hangs on his left side. It formerly served to hold a purse.

^d The Fanone is a double tippet made of silk with coloured stripes of four colours, having a cross embroidered on the breast. It is worn over the alb and under the stole and tunicle. The upper tippet rests on the Pope's head while the vestments are being put on, after which it is adjusted over the Chasuble.

Gloves, and Chasuble, Pallium affixed to the outer tippet of the Fanone by jewelled pins, gold Mitre, amethyst Ring, and red Maniple. In the hands were placed the same crucifix and rosary as before. There were numbers of devout people who had obtained special permission, kneeling on either side, and in the Sala Ducale, as the procession passed, and saying prayers for the repose of the Soul of His Holiness.

At the entrance of the Basilica Monsignor Pericoli gave the first absolution. The body was then carried up the Basilica and placed for a few moments in front of the High Altar, when another absolution was given by Monsignor Ceppetelli, the Latin Patriarch of Constantinople. It was then carried into the Chapel of the Blessed Sacrament, where the body was placed on a catafalque covered with a pall of red velvet and lama trimmed with gold lace, where it was exposed to public veneration till the evening of Saturday, July 25th, surrounded by 18 large torches in standard candlesticks, and guarded by the Noble and Palatine Guard. On either side of this catafalque was attached a red velvet 'Cappellone' in sign of the Pope's twofold jurisdiction. The feet of the Pope were not put through the iron gates of the Chapel to be kissed, owing to certain scandals which occurred in 1878 when the body of Pius IX. lay in state. Thousands each day visited the Basilica.

° The Cappellone is a large red velvet hat.



Photo, Lucchesi, Roma.
The Lying in State in the Chapel of the Holy Sacrament at St. Peter's, July 23, 24, 25, 1903.

On Saturday evening at 7 o'clock, preceded by the Chapter of St. Peter's and the Seminary, July 25. and escorted by the Noble Guard and members of the Household, the body was carried from the Chapel of the Blessed Sacrament by the 'Mansionari' of St. Peter's into the Chapel of the Choir. The appearance of the dead Pope was considerably changed since the embalming, being somewhat ghastly. In the Choir Stalls was standing, according to seniority and precedence, the College of Cardinals, while the Corps Diplomatique was in the side gallery, and the nephews and nieces of the deceased Pontiff were in the Choir Gallery on the right. There were also reserved places in the Chapel for the Roman nobility and for the families of the Ambassadors. In front of the Chapel space was kept for the Bishops, Prelates, and members of the Household.

There were three coffins, one within the other, placed on the Gospel side of the Altar; that in which the corpse was to be placed being lined with red satin. The prescribed prayers and psalms having been sung, preparations were made for enclosing the corpse, and it was lifted from the bier and placed within the inner coffin. Monsignor Ceppetelli then sprinkled it with holy water, and incensed it. The Maggior-domo, Mgr. Cagiano, covered the face, and the Maestro di Camera, Mgr. Bisleti, the hands of the Pope with a white silk veil edged with gold lace, and then, with the assistance of the Masters of Ceremonies, the whole

body was wrapt with a covering of red silk edged also with gold lace. Monsignor Cagiano then placed at the feet of the corpse a bag of crimson velvet, containing three smaller bags, inside which were 25 medals of gold, 25 of silver, and 25 of bronze, corresponding to the 25 years of the Pope's Pontificate. There was also placed within the innermost coffin a metal tube containing an illuminated MS. giving an account of the principal events of his Pontificate, written by Padre de Angelis, S.J., and illuminated by Signor Camilli.

Signor Filiberto Pomponi, Notary and Chancellor of the Vatican Chapter, read a Funeral Oration as well as the 'Rogito,' relating to the transfer for the time being of the corpse to the care of the Canons of the Basilica. The Maggiordomo, the Maestro di Camera and the four 'Camerieri Segreti Partecipanti,' Monsignor Marzolini, the Master of Ceremonies, Monsignor Merry del Val, Secretary of the Sacred College, Prince Rospigliosi, Commander of the Noble Guard, and the Pope's nephew, Count Camillo Pecci, and a few others, then approached reverently and kissed the coffin. The outer wooden coffin measured in length 7 feet, at the head 2 ft. 9 in., and at the feet 1 ft. 10 in. On this coffin was the following inscription:—

CORPVS

LEONIS XIII. P.M.

QVI VIXIT. AN. XCIIIM.IV. D. XVIII.

ECCLES. VNIVER. PRAEFVIT

AN. XXV. M.V.

OBIIT. DIE XX JVLII. AN. MCMIII.

The coffin was then bound with purple tape in the form of a cross ; on the four corners of which were placed the following seals : two of the Cardinal Camerlengo, two of Mgr. Maggiordomo, and in the centre that of Cardinal Rampolla, the Arch-priest of the Basilica, and that of the Vatican Chapter. On the inner leaden coffin were also placed in the same order the aforesaid seals.

The coffin was then placed on a small bier and wheeled by members of the Confraternity of the Holy Sacrament and certain officials of the Floreria, from the Choir Chapel into the Basilica, to the spot on the left of the Chapel and in front of the niche into which it was to be raised and deposited. Owing to the Basilica being now lighted by electricity, and not by torches (as I remember was the case at the funeral of Pius IX.), the solemnity and impressiveness of the function were greatly diminished, and it is hoped that on a future occasion this portion of the ceremony may take place in the crypt.

The procession was composed of the Chapter, Monsignor Ceppetelli, in a black Cope and white Mitre,

C

the Cardinal Arch-priest Rampolla in a Cappa Magna, and the College of Cardinals vested in black Cassocks and purple Ferraiuoli. In front of the empty niche was placed what is called a 'Castello' or high scaffold, to which were attached pulleys to raise the coffin. The Choir sang the "Benedictus" during the long interval, which lasted about 40 minutes. The whole ceremony lasted two hours and a half, and did not terminate till 9.30. The corpse of Leo XIII. will remain in this niche till the death of his successor, or until his tomb at St. John Lateran is completed.

III. THE NOVENDIALI, OR NINE DAYS' OBSEQUIES.

THE nine days commenced on Thursday, July 23rd, at 10 a.m. A solemn Pontifical High Mass July 23. of Requiem was sung in the Choir Chapel at St. Peter's each morning. The three solemn Requiems, at which all the Sacred College and Corps Diplomatique assisted, were sung in the Sistine Chapel, on Tuesday, Wednesday, and Thursday, July 28th, 29th, 30th.

As the writer of this diary had to be on service at each of these Requiems, a carriage from July 28. the Vatican arrived each morning at 8.15 at his residence to fetch him. His brother Chamberlains who were on duty with him were the Prince Antici Mattei, Baron Roth Schönberg (who was in attendance on the young Prince Sixtus de Bourbon), Baron del Marmol, Commendatore Folchi-Vici, Comm. Rossi de Gasperis, and Comm. Franchi de' Cavalieri. On passing through the Piazza we observed that the windows of the Vatican were being fitted with the 'Gelosie,' or shutters used during a Conclave, and that the different 'Cortili,' as we passed through the Palace, were full of furniture of every description for the Cardinals' cells. We also observed the large

'Ruote,' or wheels, to be fitted in the walls for the delivery of correspondence, and general communications. Formerly they were also used by the 'Dapiferi' who came daily with the Cardinals' meals and other provisions.

On arrival at the Sixtine Chapel I was informed that only about 200 tickets had been issued for the Roman nobility, Corps Diplomatique, and other privileged persons. The Knights of Malta were also represented, and there were several deputations, among them one from Perugia, and another from the Irish party of our House of Commons, who sent as their representative Sir Thomas Esmonde. Prince Chigi, Perpetual Marshal of the Conclave, who was accompanied by his son, the Prince of Campagnano, and escorted by the Swiss Guard, was also present. A front seat in the tribune on the left was reserved for the wife of Baron del Marmol, my fellow Chamberlain on service. The Roman nobles had places reserved for them between the screen and the seats of the Cardinals. The foreign Ambassadors and Ministers, all in full uniform, were placed immediately behind them on the left, while on the right hand on the other side were reserved places for the wives and families of the nobility. Immediately behind the Corps Diplomatique, and slightly raised, was a tribune for the Knights of Malta, and for the young Prince Sixtus de Bourbon, the tenth son of the Duke of Parma; and immediately on the right and left as one entered the Chapel were

high tribunes for those who were privileged to have tickets of admission. The Swiss Guard, to the number of thirty, shortly afterwards arrived, and for a few minutes were drawn up in the Chapel, when, having received their orders, they were marched back to the Sala Regia.

Shortly before 10 o'clock, the Cardinals began to arrive two and two, in procession from the 'Sala dei Paramenti,' which is at the further end of the Sala Ducale. They were escorted by Noble and Swiss Guards, and each was attended by his train-bearer and private Chaplain. With the exception of those who belonged to religious orders (and who therefore used their own colour), they wore a 'Cappa Magna' of purple stuff over their Rochets, which, after the Requiem, they changed for a purple Mozzetta without Rochet, when they attended the Congregations held in the Hall of the Consistory. Cardinal Gotti, the Carmelite, and Prefect of the Propaganda, was the first to arrive, and he came alone, escorted by Noble and Swiss Guards. Cardinal Rampolla, with Cardinal di Pietro on his right, also came alone. Most of the Cardinals came, however, together in procession. Cardinal Serafino Vannutelli, who was to sing the Requiem, and the Cardinal Camerlengo, escorted by Noble and Swiss Guards, came also alone. He was walking with difficulty, and used a stick, which he gave to his Secretary before entering the Chapel. Last of all, and by himself, came the very youthful and distinguished Cardinal

de Skrbensky, Prince Archbishop of Prague. The Requiem was sung by Cardinal Serafino Vannutelli (Grand Penitentiary), and at its conclusion the five absolutions were given by their Eminences Cardinal Agliardi (Vice-Chancellor of the Holy Roman Church), Cardinal Vincenzo Vannutelli, Cardinal Richard (the aged Archbishop of Paris), Cardinal Satolli, and the Cardinal Celebrant. The four Cardinals sat at the four corners of the Catafalque vested in black and gold copes and white mitres. The Papal Throne had of course been removed, and the temporary Altar placed in front of the High Altar was duly vested in black, and had thereon six silver candlesticks with the name of Leo XII. engraved on them. The Celebrant's vestments were laid out on the Altar. The carpet of the Chapel, as well as the four seats at the corners of the Catafalque, were of green cloth, and the benches for the use of the Sacred College were covered with most beautiful tapestry, on which were worked the arms of Pope Pius VII. Over the Altar was placed a tapestry representing the raising of Lazarus. The Catafalque was covered with a red Pall and two red velvet cushions surmounted by the Tiara. It had four inscriptions in Latin on its base, composed by Monsignor Vincenzo Sardi. They are as follows :—

ARBITER HOMINVM ET SERVATOR CHRISTE
LEONI XIII. PONT. MAX.
CVIVS VITAE SANCTIMONIA
MAGNITVDINE ANIMI

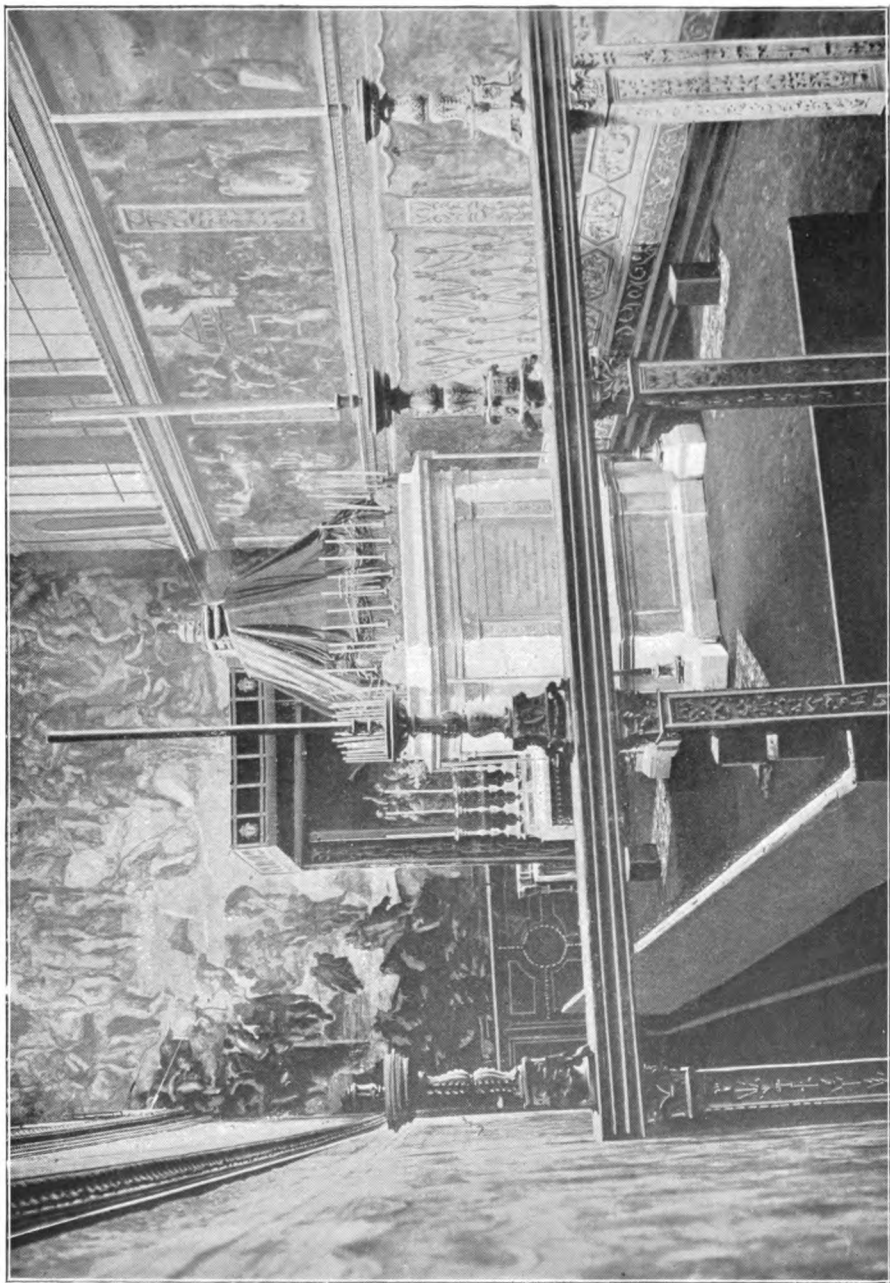


Photo., Lucchesi, Roma.

The Catafalque in the Sixtine Chapel on the occasion of the three solemn Requiems, July 28, 29, 30, 1903.

SVAVISSIMA IN AGENDO DEXTERITATE
PONTIFICII NOMINIS MAIESTAS
VBIQVE AVCTA
AEVI SEMPITERNI BEATITATEM
BONIS PRAECANTIVM PRAECIBVS
PROPERATAM IMPERTITOR.

TVENDAE PROPAGANDAEQVE FIDEI STVDIO
NVLII DECESSORVM SECVNDVS
DISSIDENTIVM ANIMOS
AD CONIVNCTIONEM CVM PETRI CATHEDRA
ASSIDVE EXCITAVIT
ORIENTALIBVS ECCLESIIIS
AD VETEREM SPLENDOREM REVOCANDIS
SANCTITATI MORVM
KLERI AC RELIGIOSARVM FAMILIARVM SECVRITATI
VIRES OMNES IMPERTIIT.

VIRGO MATER SANCTISSIMA
SI TE LEO ADAMAVIT VNICE
SI TIBI HONORES AVXIT
SI MARIALIS ROSARII
RELIGIONE VBIQVE GENTIVM PROLATA
CATHOLICVM NOMEN
FIDERE TVO NOMINE VOLVIT
TV ILLVM MORTALITATI EREPTVM
VICEM REPENDENS BONA
SIDERIBVS INSERE.

REI PVBLICAE VTILITATI PROSPICIENS
STATVENDAE TEMPERANDAEQ. CIVITATIS
RATIONEM
SAPIENTISSIME EDIXIT
POPVLARES CVPIDITATES AD LICENTIAM PROIECTAS
COHIBVIT
OPIFICVM CONDITIONEM IN MELIVS PROVEXIT
MATRIMONII DIGNITATEM VINDICAVIT
BONARVM ARTIVM STVDIA
MVNIFICENTISSIMVS FOVIT.

Four Noble Guards in scarlet stood with drawn swords throughout at the four corners. They were Conti Antamoro and Miccinelli, Marchese Barbi, and Marchese Stampa. The latter, owing to fatigue and the great heat, fainted, and had to be carried out. The Choir, under the direction of the Maestro Perosi, sang the Requiem and Kyrie of Anerio, the Tratto of Viadana, and a "Dies Irae," newly composed by Perosi; Offertory, Sanctus and Agnus Dei, of Anerio. The "Libera me Domine" was followed by another new composition by Perosi, which was especially beautiful, and had been composed in the short period of four days. The "Dies Irae" was much shorter than usual, and only took eleven minutes.

I may here mention that on my arrival in the Sixtine I observed a gentleman sitting quite alone, and reading, evidently the first who had arrived.

On getting into conversation with him I discovered that he was the well-known and distinguished Professor Steinmann, the President of the special commission lately appointed by Leo XIII. to consider the advisability of a thorough restoration and repair of this world-wide famous Chapel. He told me that they had found the frescoes on the ceiling considerably damaged, and that if it had not been for the death of the Pope, the scaffolding would have been already erected, for the necessary repairs, which he feared would probably take some years to complete. The late Pope had also approved of the plan for refilling all the windows with new glass, in exact reproduction of a fifteenth-century window represented in fresco on the end wall as you enter the Chapel. The present glass is not older than 1820, and dates from the Pontificate of Leo XII. The Requiem was over about mid-day, and I was tired but greatly interested in all I had witnessed.

Wednesday, July 29th, a carriage from the Vatican came for me at 8.15, as I had again to be July 29. on service for the second Requiem. On the way I called at the Palazzo Mattei, to pick up Prince Antici Mattei, who was also on service with me; and we afterwards called for Pio Franchi de' Cavalieri, the other '*Cameriere di numero*.' The Palace '*Cortili*' were still full of furniture of all kinds, and several more staircases and '*loggie*' had been walled up since yesterday. The Mass was sung by Cardinal Kopp, Prince Bishop

of Breslau, and the Absolutions at the end were given by Cardinals Goossens (Archbishop of Malines), Gruscha (Prince Archbishop of Vienna), Cardinal di Pietro, Cardinal Perraud (Bishop of Autun), and the Cardinal Celebrant.

The same ceremonial was observed as yesterday, and the Corps Diplomatique in full uniform, and the Knights of Malta and Roman Nobility were also present. The Pope's nieces and their children were also present, but had to sit behind the Nobles, who are always so jealous of their precedence. There was also a small deputation from Carpineto, the Pope's birthplace, consisting of the Syndic and Town Council. Two ladies came in low dresses, evidently strangers, and we had accordingly to refuse them admission. The beautiful marble pavement in the Loggia of Giovanni da Udine, through which we passed on our way to the Sistine Chapel, was still dreadfully stained and spotted with the wax which had dropped from the torches on the occasion of the funeral procession on last Wednesday night. The music of the Requiem to-day was that of Casciolini, with Perosi's "Dies Irae" and "Libera me Domine."

Thursday, July 30th, the Vatican carriage arrived
July 30. for me at 8.15, to take me to the third solemn Requiem in the Sistine. The attendance was larger than at the other Requiems. There was a deputation from Perugia. The young Prince

Sixtus of Parma was unable to come, owing to a slight attack of fever. The Mass was sung by Cardinal Vincenzo Vannutelli, the music being the same as at the first Requiem, with an offertory by Palestrina. The Absolutions were given by Cardinal Svampa (Archbishop of Bologna), Cardinal Manara (Bishop of Ancona), Cardinal Gotti (Prefect of Propaganda), Cardinal de Herrera (Archbishop of Compostella), and the Cardinal Celebrant. Between the Mass and the Absolutions was read by Monsignor Galli the Latin oration "Pro Pontifice defuncto." It only lasted 15 minutes. I observed that Cardinals Gotti and Pierotti, the two Friars, came in together, and that my friend the Master of Ceremonies, Monsignor Marzolini, was in close conversation with Cardinal Gotti, on returning from the Chapel.

IV. THE PREPARATIONS FOR THE ELECTION OF THE NEW POPE.

THIS morning, at 10 o'clock, the solemn Mass of
July 31. the Holy Ghost was sung by Cardinal
Serafino Vannutelli, Sub-Dean of the Sacred College,
and Bishop of Porto and Santa Rufina, in the
Pauline Chapel, in the presence of fifty-seven Car-
dinals.

After the Mass Monsignor Sardi pronounced the
oration "de Pontifice Eligendo." The Cardinals' train-
bearers and chaplains left the Chapel after the discourse,
and the Cardinal Camerlengo read the Apostolic Con-
stitutions to be observed during the Conclave, after
which Monsignor Riggi, the Prefect of Ceremonies,
read the formula of the oath, which each Cardinal
took, placing his hand at the same time on the Holy
Gospel, kissing it and saying "*Sic me Deus adjuvet, et
haec Sancta Dei Evangelia.*" The Swiss and Palatine
Guards were drawn up in the Sala Regia, where
were also waiting for the termination of the ceremony
most of the Cardinals' chaplains and train-bearers.

Previous to the Mass and the taking of the oath, I
made a tour of inspection through the Palace. I first
paid a visit to the Dean of the Palafrenieri, Signor
Silli, who told me all the servants and others had orders
to leave the Palace early in the afternoon. I then saw

the custodian of the Hall of the Consistory, where all the Congregations have been held, and he shewed me all the arrangements.

The seats for the sixty-two Cardinals were arranged round the Hall according to their rank and precedence, the six Cardinal Bishops sitting facing the Secretary, Monsignor Merry del Val, whose table was in the centre.

Each Cardinal had also a table, with writing material and a saucer containing four or five small white ballot-balls, to be used when questions of detail are brought before the Congregations, but not of course for the election of the Pope. The ballot-box was double, and had two covers to it, and on it were painted the letters *S* and *N*, corresponding to the words *Si* and *No*. It was painted red, and on it were represented two shields with Cross Keys, over which a Hat with four tassels.

I also saw the official silver medal coined by the Camerlengo, of which there were several on his table^a.

I then visited the different cells of the Cardinals, which had been given them by lot. The partition system, or dividing the halls into a number of cells, has been entirely abandoned. The custom of decorating

^a These medals should serve as tokens of admittance to the 'Ruote.' They were up to 1846 coined also by the Maggiordomo, the Governor of Rome, the Uditore Generale, and the Treasurer and Conservatori, but are now only struck by the Camerlengo and Marshal. Leo XIII., when he was Camerlengo in 1878, substituted for them a small piece of unpolished wood called a 'Bastoncello,' three inches long, on which was pasted a label stamped with his Coat of Arms.

them with the Cardinals' armorial bearings, or with green and purple hangings, is no longer observed. Each had a large card over the door, on which was printed its number as well as the name of its occupant. Cardinal Rampolla's suite of rooms which he occupied as Secretary of State was divided among six Cardinals, who, according to the regulations of the Conclave, are each allowed a chaplain and servant. The first room on entering had been allotted to Cardinal Della Volpe, for so many years Maestro di Camera, and afterwards Maggiordomo to the late Pope. There was a screen which had been placed to separate his bed from those of his chaplain and servant, whom, as far as I could see, were accommodated in the same apartment. Next to Cardinal Della Volpe was that of Cardinal Herrero y Espinosa, Archbishop of Valencia, and beyond his came that of Cardinal Sarto, the Patriarch of Venice. This room is that where the Secretary of State receives Sovereigns and Royalties, and where he entertains on special occasions at dinner the Corps Diplomatique.

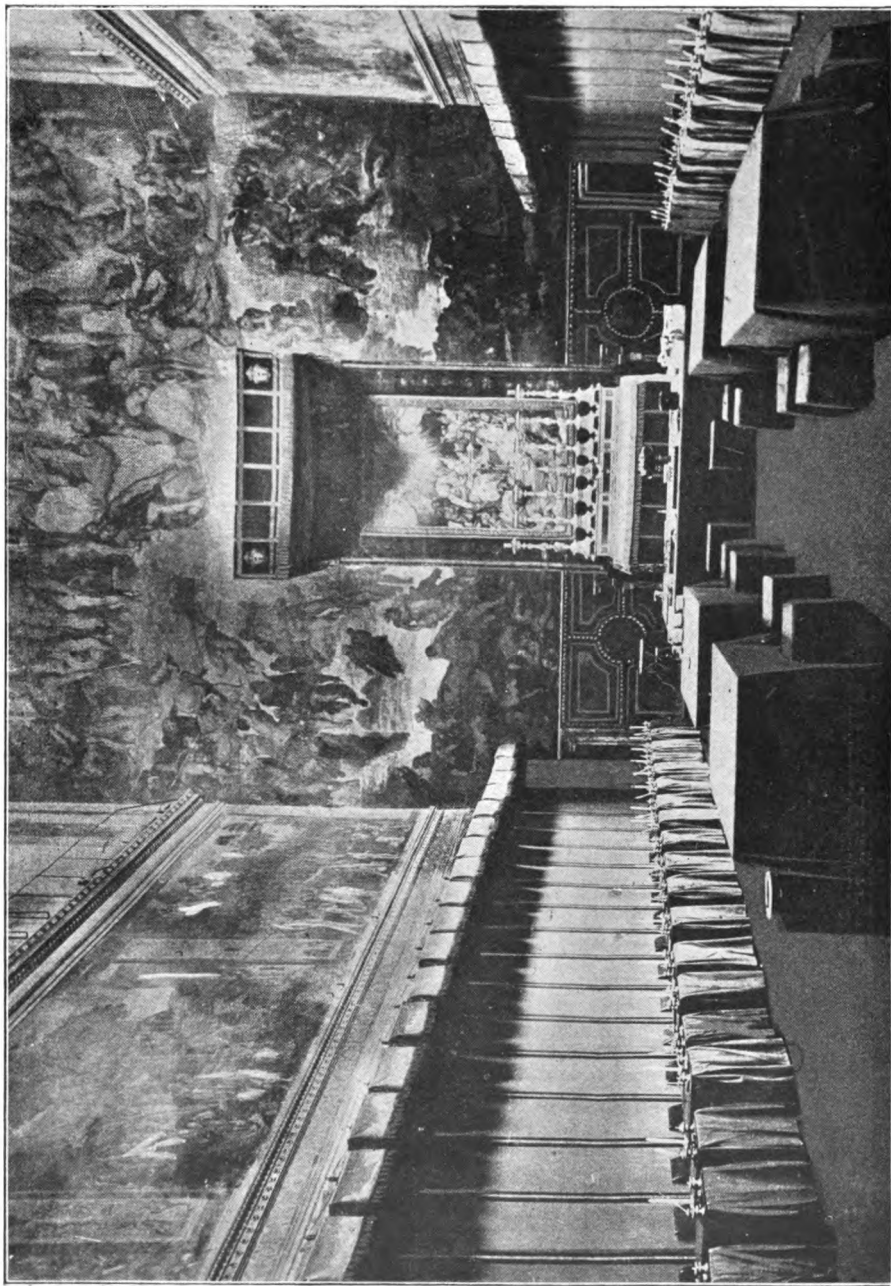
So much had been written in the Liberal Press with regard to the lavish expenditure connected with the Conclave, that it was really very edifying to see how simple and even common all the furniture was. The Patriarch's bedstead, like all the rest, was a small iron one of the commonest description, and when I examined the mattress, which I did out of mere curiosity, I found it was chiefly made of straw. Cardinal Rampolla's room came next, and

between his and that of the Cardinal Patriarch was a small room fitted up as an oratory, on the altar of which had been placed a small basin of fresh flowers. Cardinals Agliardi and Portanova had cells also in the same suite of apartments. I then went to see my old friend Pio Centra's rooms. He had been for many years the late Pope's faithful valet. His rooms had been allotted to Cardinal Casali del Drago, and to Cardinal Labouré, Archbishop of Rennes. The private staircase leading from this apartment to that of the late Pope had, I observed, been very solidly walled up. I then went to the Hall of the Chiaroscuri, near to that of Constantine. The doors between them had been walled up. Six altars had been prepared for the convenience of those Cardinals whose cells were in the vicinity. There were no altars placed in the Sala Ducale as was done in 1878, but there were eight additional ones placed, four on either side, in the Pauline Chapel; each altar being furnished with a crucifix and four candlesticks. I also inspected the arrangements in the Sixtine Chapel, where the Conclave was to be held.

As Cardinal Moran, Archbishop of Sydney, could not arrive in time, and as Cardinal Celesia, Archbishop of Palermo, was prevented by ill health from attending, there were only sixty-two thrones erected in the Chapel. They were covered with violet cloth, and all had canopies, that of the Cardinal Camerlengo Oreglia being, however, of green cloth, as he happens to be the only Cardinal who was not created by Leo XIII.

There were twenty-seven on each side, and four on either side facing the Altar. Each throne had its table covered with violet or green cloth, with a candlestick and writing materials. The marble screen in the Chapel was hidden by the dossals of the thrones. There was a temporary altar (placed in front of the High Altar) with a red antependium and a large tapestry as a dossal, representing the day of Pentecost. The stove for burning the voting papers was placed in the same spot as on the occasion of the last Conclave in 1878, in the left corner on entering the Chapel, and there was attached to it a long pipe for the 'Sfumata,' the top of which was clearly visible from the Piazza. There were other tables in the centre of the Chapel, for the use of the Cardinals' 'Scrutatores' and 'Recognitores.'

I returned home at 1 o'clock with the Marchese Serlupi Crescenzi, the Papal Master of the Horse, but before leaving the Vatican was invited by Monsignor Cagiano, the Governor and Maggiordomo, and by Monsignor Riggi, the Prefect of Ceremonies, to assist at the solemn entry of the Cardinals from the Pauline to the Sixtine Chapel, which was to take place that evening, July 31st, at 5 p.m., when the Marshal of the Conclave, Prince Chigi, and the different officials were to take the customary oaths. I reached the Vatican at 4 o'clock, in time to receive the Cardinals as they arrived in their carriages from their respective residences. They each of them had with them their private chaplain and manservant, and brought with them their luggage of all



Photo, Lucchesi. Romm.

The Sistine Chapel as prepared for the Conclave, August 1, 1903.

shapes and descriptions. I was able to kiss the hand of the venerable Archbishop of Paris, Cardinal Richard, and to offer also my compliments to many others, among them to Cardinal Nocella, Cardinal Cavagnis, and Cardinal de Skrbensky, the youthful Archbishop of Prague, also to the two Pro-Nuncios of Austria and Portugal, Cardinals Taliani and Ajuti. The former had become so very stout since he was last in Rome that several of his friends at first failed to recognize him. I also knelt and kissed the hand of Cardinal Gotti the Carmelite, and offered him my 'buon' augurii.' An accident nearly occurred, which might have been serious. As Cardinal Gotti was on the point of alighting, one of his horses became restive, and kicked violently the carriage in which was seated another Cardinal, who on getting out appeared, very naturally, much alarmed.

At 5 o'clock I made my way to the Sala Regia, and saw the Cardinals enter the Pauline Chapel for the ceremony I have already mentioned. They afterwards, attended by their chaplains and train-bearers, and preceded by the Sistine Choir singing the "*Veni Creator Spiritus*," walked in procession to the Sistine Chapel. They were vested in purple Cassock and Mozzetta^a. The Cardinal Camerlengo walked first,

^a The 'Crocchia' was not worn by the Cardinals either at this or at the last Conclave. It is in the form of a mantle, made of silk or stuff according to the season, and worn over the 'Mozzetta.' The colour is purple for those who are not regulars, and for those who are it should be of the colour of their Mozzetta.

preceded by the Cross Bearer, who carried the Crucifix turned towards him in symbol of his jurisdiction. The Noble and Palatine Guards were on duty.

After the Cardinals had taken their seats in the Sixtine Chapel, and the oath had been taken by the Prelates, Monsignor Merry del Val, the Secretary of the Sacred College, accompanied the Conclavists to the Pauline Chapel, to take their respective oaths. Previous to this there had been a very interesting spectacle, viz., the arrival of the Hereditary Marshal of the Conclave, Prince Chigi. He was preceded to the Sixtine Chapel by a servant carrying a large sky-blue damask cushion, on which he was to kneel when taking his oath.

Immediately in front of the Prince walked four servants dressed in scarlet liveries, and carrying lighted torches. On either side were the Cereemonieri, followed by the members of his Court, wearing special uniforms for the occasion, of black cloth with gold buttons, with the arms of the Gonfalone and crossed keys embroidered on their collars. Prince Chigi himself, as Marshal of the Conclave, was dressed in the costume of a Roman Noble, in black silk with white lace lappets and sword. He was accompanied by a detachment of the Swiss Guard. After he had taken the oath, and had kissed the hand of the Cardinal Camerlengo, he returned in the same order to his apartment, which is that lately occupied by Monsignor Bisleti, the late Pope's Maestro di Camera. Swiss Guards remained

on duty, throughout the Conclave, at the entrance of his apartment, as they also did at that of Monsignor Cagiano, the Governor.

At about 6 o'clock all the Cardinals left the Sistine Chapel to retire to their respective cells; and as each of them came out, a Noble Guard, specially appointed to attend him, presented arms, and with drawn sword walked by his side as an escort. There were altogether sixty-two, corresponding to the number of Cardinals, and they were drawn up in line across the Sala Regia, as far as the entrance to the Sala Ducale. As each Cardinal came from the Chapel according to his relative dignity and precedence, and as each Noble Guard knew by sight the Cardinal whom he had to escort, there was accordingly no confusion. I observed that the Cardinal Camerlengo had two Guards in attendance on him. The Cardinals who are considered 'Papabili,' and whose portraits are being sold in the streets, are as follows: Gotti, Agliardi, Rampolla, Serafino Vannutelli, Svampa, Sarto, Capecelatro and di Pietro. Those who had the good fortune of being placed in attendance on a Cardinal who was considered as 'Papabile' were naturally enough the objects of envy and congratulation, so I was interested in finding that several friends of mine had got such appointments. Alfonso Serlupi was in attendance on Cardinal Serafino Vannutelli; Franchi de' Cavalieri was in waiting on Cardinal Gotti; and Muccioli, who had been in the suite of Monsignor Sambucetti, the Pope's Envoy at

Queen Victoria's Jubilee in 1897, was in attendance on Cardinal Sarto.

At about 7 o'clock I accompanied my friend Don Reginaldo de Raymond, one of the Canons of St. Peter's, to make the usual complimentary visit to some of the Cardinals. We first of all called to pay our respects on Cardinal Logue, the Archbishop of Armagh. We found he had drawn by lot No. 62, the room lately inhabited by poor Monsignor Volpini, who died there only a fortnight before, and who had been chosen a few days before his death as the Secretary to the Consistory, the post now occupied by Monsignor Merry del Val. It had been considered advisable to conceal his sudden death from the Pope, owing to the dangerous condition of the latter. These rooms were at the very top of the Palace, and I had to ascend some two hundred and eighty steps before getting there. The good Cardinal told us that when he arrived at the Vatican that afternoon he found that no preparations had been made, and that his chaplain's and servant's rooms were literally without any furniture. He had been late on arriving, and the Cardinals had already entered the Sistine Chapel some time before he arrived there. He told us also that he knew very few of the Cardinals, even by sight, and was probably the first Irish Cardinal who had attended a Conclave.

We visited Cardinal Cassetta, to whom had been allotted the rooms of my friend Silli. Cardinal Cassetta

is a great favourite among the poor of Rome, as being a man of considerable private fortune he has done much for them in the way of benevolence and charity. He had formerly held the office of High Almoner to Leo XIII., and afterwards that of Vice-gerent to the Cardinal Vicar. He asked me who was likely to succeed Cardinal Vaughan as Archbishop of Westminster, and seemed also very much interested in what I told him of the Education question in England, and of Oxford in particular.

It was now nearly 8 p.m., and the bells, as well as the cry of "*Extra omnes*" from the Masters of Ceremonies, told us that the most important ceremony of the closing the Conclave, or in other words the enclosing the Cardinals and Conclavists within the walls of the Vatican, was at hand. It amounted to little short of imprisonment, for the wooden shutters are intended to prevent them seeing out of their windows, and the locked gates, as well as the walled up staircases and Loggie, prevent their leaving its very precincts. It was also the eve or vigil of the Feast of St. Peter's Chains, and many of them in jest spoke of the coincidence.

But by far the most impressive scene was yet to come, at least that which I must confess appealed very vividly to my own imagination, and which seemed to recall a ceremonial of the middle ages; for one might almost imagine oneself in a Mediæval castle in a state of siege. As soon as it was dark,

a procession started from the apartment of the Marshal of the Conclave. It consisted of Prince Chigi, accompanied by his Court, and the Governor of the Conclave, Monsignor Cagiano de Azevedo. They were preceded by footmen in scarlet liveries carrying large flaming torches, and escorted by the Swiss Guard in their picturesque uniforms, with their white plumes waving in the still breeze of a moonlight night. The procession also consisted of the 'Commissario' of the Conclave, who happened to be my brother Chamberlain *di numero*, the aged Conte Baldassarre Capogrossi Guarna, myself, the architect Cavaliere Sneider, the engineer Cavaliere Mannucci, and Cavaliere Martinucci, the Secretary of the Maggiordomo, Prince Massimo, and a few others. It was the tour of inspection previous to the closing and locking the different gates of the Palace.

We first ascended the staircase called that of the Maresciallo, leading from the Cortile del Maresciallo to the Sala Regia, where we were met by three Cardinals vested in purple cassock and mozzetta, and wearing the red biretta. They were the three 'Capi d'ordine,' as they are called, Cardinal Serafino Vannutelli, representing the Camerlengo, who is first Cardinal Bishop; Cardinal Netto, Patriarch of Lisbon, first Cardinal Priest; and Cardinal Macchi, first Cardinal Deacon. They were also escorted by Swiss Guards, and by four of the 'Palafrenieri,' dressed in costume of red damask, and each of them carrying

a lighted torch. After a few words of greeting between the Cardinals and Prince Chigi, we all of us descended the staircase in the same order, turned to the left, and entered the Cortile of the Pappagalli, passing into the Cortile of San Damaso. Here were two gates (the inner one containing two 'Ruote'), about twenty feet apart, connecting by an archway these two courtyards. The procession then entered the Cortile of San Damaso, and slowly wended its way to the two 'Ruote' on the other side of the Cortile, which were duly opened by the Architects, turned round, examined, and found to be in order.

The Cardinals and Marshal then went and examined the wall which had been built across the staircase leading to the Governor's apartments; then back across the courtyard to examine a wall built across a staircase on the other side, leading to the Museums and Library. Then back again to the glass door of the staircase of the Floreria, behind which had also been constructed a wall to prevent access to the offices of the Secretary of State's department. The procession then returned to the gate of the Cortile of the Pappagalli, and the Cardinals duly commissioned the Governor of the Conclave to guard it and the 'Ruote,' and consigned to him the keys. The Cardinals thereupon entered, and duly locked the inner gate.

We then all retraced our steps, and once again ascended the staircase of the Maresciallo, where,

standing outside the gate leading to the Sala Regia, we awaited for fully half an hour the arrival of the three Cardinals, who had in the meanwhile been making a visit of inspection of the different 'loggie' and staircases within the Palace. On their arrival these two gates were duly locked, the inner one by the Cardinals, and the outer one by the Marshal, and we all returned once again to the gates of the Pappagalli, which Monsignor Cagiano, the Governor, unlocked, and entered to inspect the 'Ruote' and the inner gate, which had been locked nearly an hour previously by the Cardinals. Everything being in order, the outer gate was once again locked by the Governor, and the keys being all tied together with a cord of green and gold silk, were placed in a crimson velvet bag, which the Marshal takes charge of till the end of the Conclave.

The procession then returned to the apartment of the Marshal, it being now nearly 9.30, and the acts were duly signed and sealed in the presence of Monsignor Nussi, the Dean of the College of Protonotaries. Eight of the Swiss Guard remained on duty outside the apartment. I had been in the Palace ever since 4 o'clock.

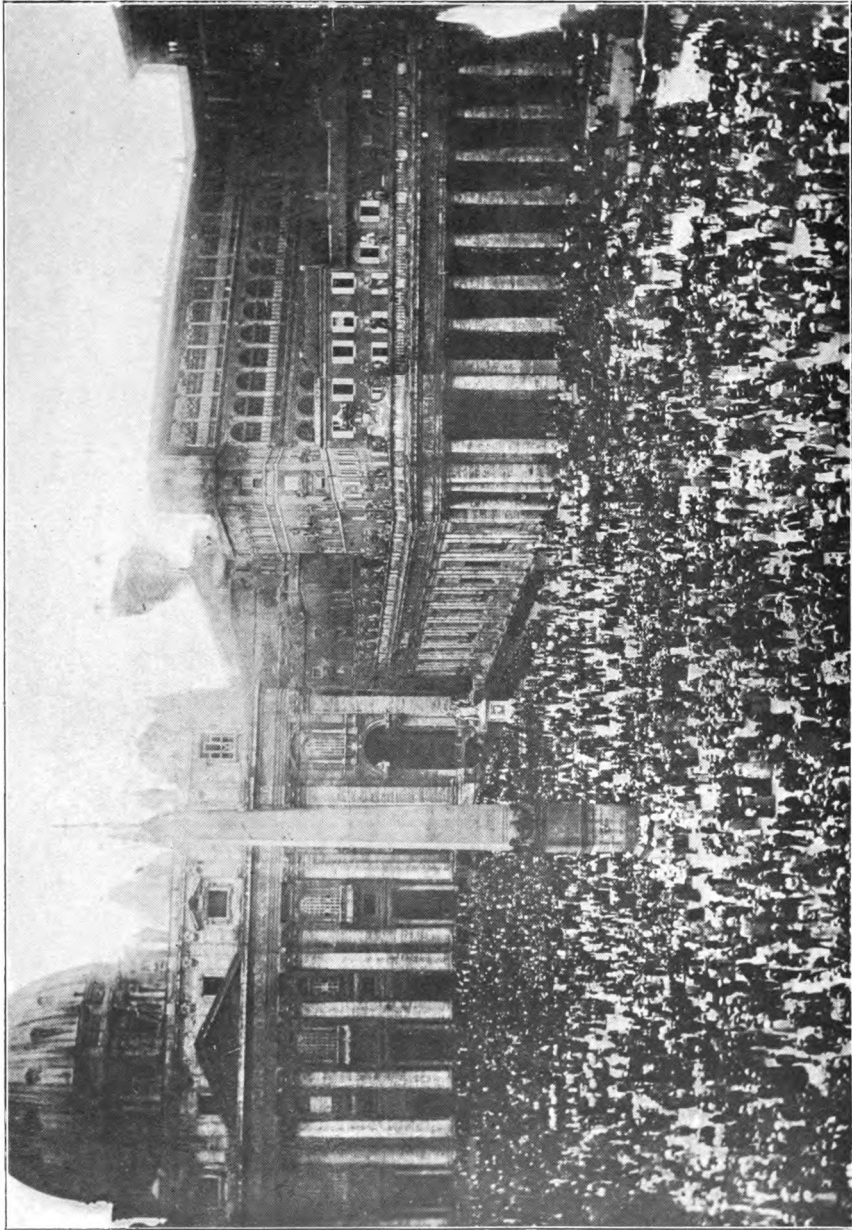
V. THE ELECTION OF THE NEW POPE.

THIS morning commenced the solemn exposition of the Holy Sacrament in the different August 1. Churches, for prayer that the Cardinals might wisely make choice of a fit person to rule God's Holy Church. In the Sixtine Chapel also was said a Votive Mass of the Holy Ghost by the Cardinal Camerlengo, and a general Communion of the Cardinals followed, a Master of Ceremonies handing to each Cardinal a stole as he communicated. The first 'Sfumata' took place about 11.15 and lasted five or six minutes, and that in the afternoon occurred at about 6 o'clock. No election took place. I went to the Palace at 5 p.m. to see some of the Prelates in service at the 'Ruote.' The two 'Ruote' in the Cortile of San Damaso, close by the Marshal's apartments at the top of the staircase leading from the Porta di Bronzo, are served by the 'Chierici della Camera,' and by Apostolic Protonotaries. The 'Ruote' in the Cortile of the Pappagalli are served by the 'Votanti' and 'Referendari di Segnatura,' and by the 'Abbreviatori del Parco Maggiore,' who are officials connected with the Chancery. The 'Ruote' of the first Loggia are called those of the

Secretary of the Sacred College, being near to his offices ; and are served by Bishops assistant at the Throne, and by Auditors of the Rota.

Besides these different Colleges of Prelates, the Captains who are attached to the Court of the Marshal of the Conclave also assist.

As I was standing in the Piazza of St. Peter's this afternoon I was somewhat scandalized to see two figures looking over the wooden shutters of two of the windows immediately over the apartments of the late Secretary of State. There was no doubt in my mind that these were the rooms lately inhabited by poor Monsignor Volpini, and now assigned (No. 62) to His Eminence Cardinal Logue, the Archbishop of Armagh. It was my duty to report the same to Monsignor Cagiano, the Governor of the Conclave, whom I immediately visited, and I told him what was occurring. He asked me if I knew of any other cases. I gave him the names of the following witnesses who were with me at the time. They were Dr. Fortini, Don Felice Valerga, Minor Canon of St. Peter's, Don Nazareno Patrizi, Canon of SS. Celso and Giuliano, Canon Danesi, of St. Maria in Cosmedin, and Dr. Prior, the Vice-Rector of the Collegio-Beda. Monsignor the Governor thanked me for the information, and at once ordered an investigation. It turned out that during the absence of the Cardinal and his Chaplain the servants of some other Cardinals had visited the room and had stood on



The 'Sfumata' as seen from the Piazza, August 2, 1903.

Photo, Felici, Roma.

chairs to see the crowd in the Piazza. I was told the same thing had occurred in the room occupied by Cardinal Puzyna, Bishop of Cracow.

I saw the 'Sfumata' at 11.15 a.m. I also observed that a white curtain had been placed behind the shutters of Cardinal Logue's window.

August 2,
Sunday.

In the evening the 'Sfumata' occurred at 6.40. The Piazza, owing to its being a Festa, was densely packed with spectators, more than I can remember to have seen since the "Urbi et Orbi" Benedictions previous to 1870. The crowd extended all the way from the Piazza Rusticucci to the very doors of the Basilica, and must have amounted to over 20,000 people. In the evening papers, such as the "*Giornale d'Italia*," allusion was made to the scandal which I had to report on Saturday evening, and it also mentioned (what I have reason to believe is not true) that the same scandal occurred also to-day: "Anche oggi, dalle piccole finestre sotto il cornicione, e precisamente dell'appartamento che abitava il defunto Monsignor Volpini si sono visti affacciare delle persone." I myself saw no such thing, and the second window had the glass drawn down behind the shutters, evidently the result of the complaint which had been made. During this morning the Austrian Ambassador and the Minister Plenipotentiary of the French Embassy, came to the 'Ruote' to deliver their despatches to the Sacred College, which were duly consigned to the

Cardinal Camerlengo by Mgr. Merry del Val, the Secretary.

On Monday, August 3rd, I saw the 'Sfumata' at
August 3. 11.20 a.m. There was much dark smoke, which shewed that damp straw had been mixed with the burnt voting papers, a sign that no election had taken place. The evening 'Sfumata' took place at 6.25, and no election was declared. I was told that Cardinal Herrero y Espinosa, Archbishop of Valencia, was so ill that he had received the Viaticum, and that Cardinal Lécot, Archbishop of Bordeaux, and Cardinal Langénieux of Rheims, were also ill, and unable to attend the Scrutiny. Cardinal Herrero obtained leave from the Camerlengo to allow his Vicar General, P. Moren, who is staying at the Spanish College in Palazzo Altemps, to visit him for religious consolation. The Marshal, Prince Chigi, accordingly opened the gate on the outside, while Monsignor Merry del Val, assisted by the Ceremonieri, Monsignori Riggi and Marzolini (on behalf of the Cardinal Camerlengo), opened the gate from the interior. The 'Rogito' or Act was then signed and sealed by Monsignor Nussi, Dean of the Protonotaries.

August 4th. Tuesday. I reached the Piazza about
August 4. 10.45 a.m. There was a large crowd. At 11.40 there had been so little 'Sfumata' that it had



Photo., Lucchesi, Roma.

**Proclamation by the Cardinal Deacon from the Loggia of
S. Peter's overlooking the Piazza, August 4, 1903.**

passed almost unobserved. Shortly before mid-day, however, the glass windows of the balcony in front of St. Peter's, behind which is the great Hall of the Beatifications, were opened, and a large 'Portiera,' with the arms of Pius IX. embroidered on it, was hung therefrom. In a very few minutes we saw the processional cross, and the first Cardinal Deacon, Macchi, appeared, attended by a number of officials. He was vested in purple and wore a red Biretta. There was very great excitement in the Piazza, many shouting and waving their handkerchiefs. The crowd at once rushed towards the Basilica, and the Italian troops, who were within the porticoes, at once drew up in front of the Church, and presented arms to the Cardinal, who forthwith intoned, in a strong and clear voice, the proclamation^a: "ANNUNCIO VOBIS GAUDIVM MAGNUM, HABEMVS PAPAM EMINENTISSIMVM ET REVERENDISSIMVM DOMINVM JOSEPHVM SARTO . . . QVI SIBI NOMEN IMPOSVIT PIVS DECIMVS."

^a Owing to the impatience and the general enthusiasm of the crowd, the Cardinal used the above shortened formula. The complete text is as follows:—"ANNUNCIO VOBIS GAUDIVM MAGNUM, PAPAM HABEMVS EMINENTISSIMVM ET REVERENDISSIMVM DOMINVM JOSEPHVM TITVLVS. BERNARDI AD THERMAS, SANCTAE ROMANAE ECCLESIAE PRESBYTERVM CARDINALEM SARTO, QVI SIBI NOMEN IMPOSVIT PIVS DECIMVS."

On the last occasion, in 1878, Cardinal Caterini, whose duty it was to proclaim Leo XIII., being an old man of eighty-three years, entirely broke down, having said "Annuncio Vobis," and the proclamation was made by a young Conclavist who was standing near, Don Bartolomeo Grassi Landi, now a Minor Canon of St. Peter's, who called aloud to the people, "Il Cardinale Pecci col nome di Leone XIII."

The crowd shouted loudly "Evviva!" and the Cardinal was obliged to pause ere he could continue the formula, and declare the regnant name of the new Pope. Some, however, of the bystanders seem to have heard this as 'Pium Decimum,' but the nominative is the ordinary form in use. Grammatically, nominative, genitive, dative, or accusative are all possible. Singularly enough I found myself standing next the Cardinal's own brother, Conte Vincenzo Macchi, who seemed very much overcome when he heard His Eminence's voice—so much so that tears came to his eyes. I charged him to kiss his brother's hand for me, and to offer him my respectful congratulations on the honour which had fallen to his lot in proclaiming the new Pope. He had certainly performed his duty most successfully.

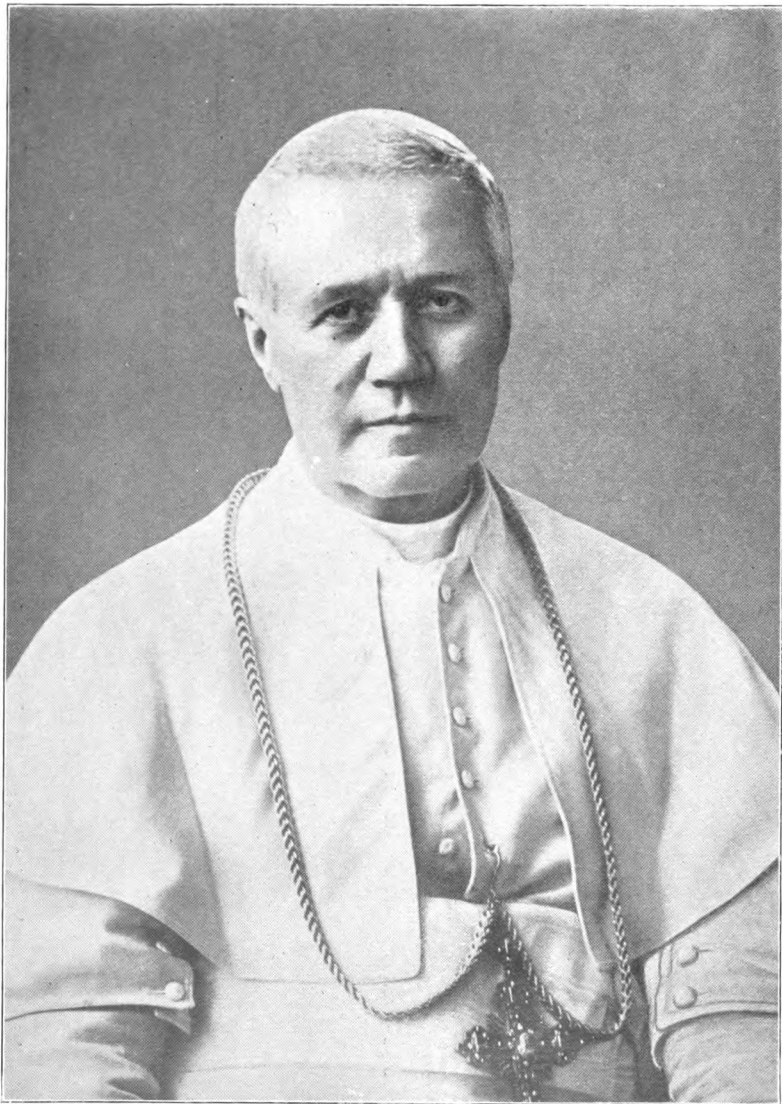
I then entered the Basilica with the crowd, and we saw immediately that the window of the balcony inside the Church had been thrown open, and that preparations were being made for the new Pope, who very shortly afterwards appeared, vested in white Cassock, red Mozzetta and Stole, and white Zucchetto, and accompanied by several Cardinals and conclavists. In the midst of the wildest enthusiasm, the people loudly shouted "Viva Papa Pio X.," "Viva Papa Sarto," and some Americans who were near me, unfolded some American flags and waved them. His Holiness now in the midst of breathless silence gave the Apostolic Blessing. Many shed tears of emotion, among them the Spanish Ambassador to the Quirinal, who was

standing near me in the company of my friend the Conde de Villalonga, a Spanish Senator. Amid the waving of handkerchiefs and the shouts of the people, the Pope then withdrew. He shewed much tact in so soon giving the Blessing, as by so doing, the danger of the crush from the crowd coming in and going out, owing to the uncertainty as to whether the Benediction would be given from within or without (as was the case at the last Conclave in 1878), was avoided.

I made my way to the Palace, where I met a number of my old friends, among them the late Maestro di Camera, Mgr. Bisleti, and the four Ecclesiastical Camerieri Partecipanti, all desirous of knowing whether the Pope intended to confirm them in their office. The Maggiordomo, Mgr. Cagiano (who had been all through the Conclave acting as Governor), on the other hand, holds a permanent office like myself. He told me that I should receive my 'intimo' to be on service at once on Pius X. The Marshal, Prince Chigi, together with the Governor, about 6 o'clock arrived to open the different gates and to break the enclosure, using much the same ceremonial and formality as they did when closing the Conclave, except that on this occasion the secretary, Mgr. Merry del Val, assisted by the two Ceremonieri, Mgr. Riggi and Mgr. Marzolini, opened the gates from the inside. Prince Chigi had as witnesses Prince Lancellotti, Conte Servanzi Collio, who also performed the same office at the last Conclave in 1878, and Don Ludovico Chigi, Prince of Campagnano.

Little is as yet known, owing to the secrecy observed by the Sacred College, as to the numbers of votes which the Cardinals received, but it is generally reported that Cardinal Rampolla had the largest number of votes, amounting to between twenty and thirty, and that the Prefect of Propaganda, Cardinal Gotti, had about ten less than the late Secretary of State, but that Austria had vetoed Cardinal Rampolla's election. It has been suggested, I know not with what truth, that pressure was brought to bear on Austria by one or both of the other states united with her in the triple alliance, owing to Cardinal Rampolla's very pronounced opposition to it.

Cardinal Puzyna, Bishop of Cracow, had the unpleasant task of stating his Government's intentions to the Cardinals; and Cardinal Rampolla, although protesting, together with the whole Sacred College, against this unwarrantable interference, seeing grave consequences did Austria carry out the threats intimated in the Veto, at once expressed his disinclination to resist it, and prayed those who intended to vote for him, or who had already done so, to transfer their votes to some other candidate. I may here state briefly what took place after the election of Cardinal Sarto. The Cardinal Camerlengo, on finding that Cardinal Sarto had more than two-thirds of the votes, asked Cardinal Cavagnis, the Junior Deacon, to summon Mgr. Merry del Val, Mgr. Sagrista, the Pope's Conclavists, and Mgr. Riggi, the Prefect of



Pope Pius X.
Elected August 4, 1903.

Photo., Felici, Roma.

Ceremonies, who, with some other Masters of Ceremonies, at once entered the Chapel and stood ready to lower the Baldacchini, or Canopies, of all the Cardinals, with the exception of that of the newly elected Pope.

His throne was the 21st, counting from the Altar, on the left-hand side. The three 'Capi d'ordine' Cardinals at once approached Cardinal Sarto, and the Camerlengo addressed him in these words: "Acceptasne electionem de te canonice factam in Summum Pontificem?" Having replied in the affirmative, all the canopies except that of the Pope were at once lowered. The Camerlengo now asked him "Quomodo vis vocari?" and the Pope replied, "Pius Decimus," in memory of Pius IX. of holy memory. Then Mgr. Riggi at once prepared the official 'Rogito,' which was signed by Mgr. Secretary to the Sacred College, and by Mgr. Marzolini and Mgr. Ciocchi, both Masters of Ceremonies. The three Cardinals 'Capi d'ordine' then retired, and Mgr. Riggi summoned two of the Cardinal Deacons (Macchi and Steinhuber) to conduct the Pope to the Sacristy, where were prepared three sets of papal vestments of different sizes, consisting of a white cassock, sash, rochet, red satin mozzetta, red stole, red shoes embroidered with a cross, white stockings, and a white collar and zucchetto. Thus vested he returned to the Chapel, accompanied by the two Cardinal Deacons, giving his blessing to all as he entered. He then (sitting on a chair which

E

had been put on the Predella of the Altar) received all the Cardinals, who came according to their rank and precedence, and kissed his hand and received a double embrace. The Cardinal Camerlengo then placed the ring on his finger, which was at once removed, and given to the Prefect of Ceremonies to have the figure of St. Peter in the Bark engraved on it, from which it gets the name of the Fisherman's Ring. Having given his blessing from the Loggia, the Pope retired to his apartment, but returned about 5 o'clock to receive what is called the second adoration. He was now vested in red Stole and Manto (a long trained cope) and gold mitre, and instead of sitting on the Altar as was once the custom, sat on a chair placed on the predella, and received the homage of each Cardinal, who kissed his foot and his hand, and received a double embrace. Afterwards the Marshal of the Conclave, accompanied by his Court, and by Mgr. the Governor and other officials, kissed the Pope's foot and made their allegiance. He gave his blessing to all assembled, and, escorted again by the Noble and Swiss Guard, returned to his apartment. The Conclave having been opened, the Cardinals all returned to their residences.

August 5th. Wednesday. I arrived at the Vatican August 5. soon after 10 a.m., and found the Sacred College already assembled in the Sixtine Chapel. They had on the scarlet 'Cappa,' with the excep-

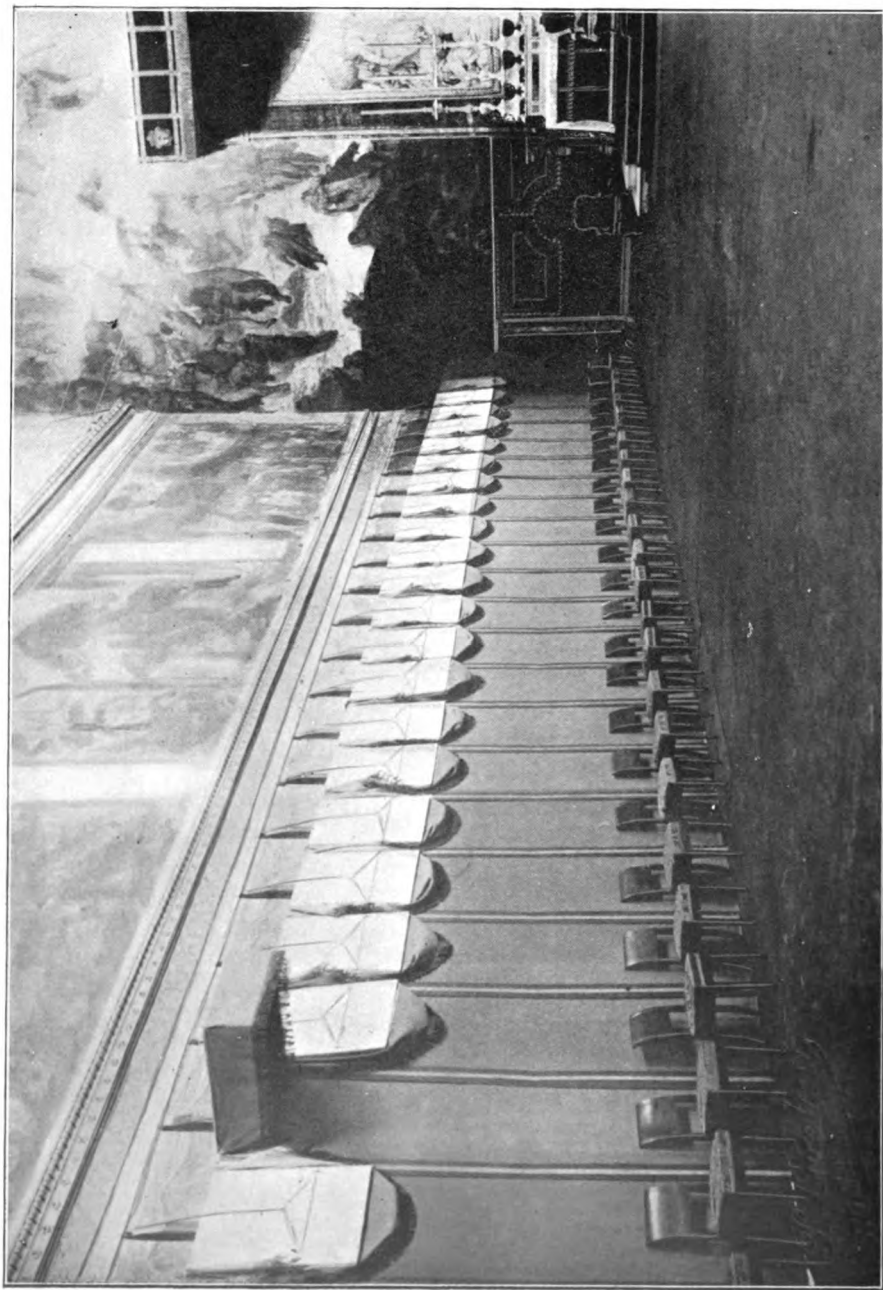


Photo., Lucchesi, Roma.
The Sistine Chapel, shewing on the left the Throne occupied by Cardinal Sarto on his election, August 4, 1903.

tion of Cardinals Gotti, Vivez, Martinelli and Pierotti, who wore a 'Cappa' of the colour of their religious Order. The Baldacchini or Canopies were all lowered, with the exception of No. 21 on the left side from the Altar, which was that of the newly-elected Pope. Outside the enclosure were a number of Archbishops, Bishops and Prelates and Conclavists. At 10.30 the procession entered; the Holy Father was on foot, and was accompanied by the Maggiordomo, Maestro di Camera, four Camerieri Partecipanti, and other officials, who had in the meanwhile been confirmed in their respective offices. He was escorted by the Noble Guard, and was vested in white Cassock, Rochet and red satin Mozzetta, &c., and at once retired to the Sacristy, from which he shortly returned, vested in red Stole, Manto, and gold Mitre. After praying for some time at the Faldstool, he ascended the predella of the Altar, on which had been placed a chair of crimson velvet, on which he sat, and each Cardinal, commencing with the Cardinal Dean, all according to seniority, came to him, knelt and kissed his foot, his hand, and received a double embrace.

This is called the third adoration, and should have taken place in St. Peter's, the Pope sitting on the High Altar^b. During this ceremony, which lasted a considerable time, owing to the large number of Car-

^b Benedict XIII. (Orsini) in 1724 slightly changed the order of ceremonial, and sat on a cushion on the Gospel side of the Altar, instead of in the centre.

dinals, the "Te Deum" was solemnly sung. At its conclusion the Cardinal Dean intoned some prayers at the Altar, and the Pope gave his solemn blessing, and returned on foot to his apartments. The Sacred College afterwards left the Chapel, and took off their 'Cappe' in the Hall of the Paramenti, and returned at once to their respective residences. It was rumoured that the Pope, owing to the extreme heat, had decided to postpone his Coronation till the 8th December, but on its being pointed out to him that there were certain technical difficulties in the way, such as the signing of Bulls and holding Consistories, which should take place after the Coronation, His Holiness at once decided to have the Coronation ceremony on the following Sunday, August 9th.

August 6th. Thursday. The Pope this morning August 6. received the Corps Diplomatique, who offered their congratulations and kissed his foot. The Address was read by their Dean, who is Ambassador of Portugal. The Pope replied in suitable terms, and afterwards gave audience to several Cardinals; among them were the Archbishops of Turin and Ferrara, also the Pro-Nuncio at Vienna, Cardinal Taliani, and the Cardinal Patriarch of Lisbon, and others. In the afternoon His Holiness went for a drive in the Vatican Gardens. Zanardelli's Circular to the Prefects of the different provinces not to allow any officials to take part in services of thanks-

giving for the election of the Pope has given general surprise, and has been severely criticised, even in the *Liberal Press*. I was talking this afternoon to one of the Secretaries of the Italian Foreign Office on the subject, who warmly expressed his indignation at Zanardelli's inconsistent excuse in assigning as the reason for his impolitic action the fact that the Vatican had not sent him any official notice of the Pope's election. As my friend remarked, no official notice had been sent by the Vatican on the occasion of the death of Leo XIII., and yet orders had been issued by Zanardelli that the Government officials were to attend the Requiems.

August 7th. Friday. This morning the Holy Father received in separate and private audience **August 7.** the following Cardinals:—Kopp, Prince Bishop of Breslau, Fischer, Archbishop of Cologne, de Skrbensky, Prince Archbishop of Prague, Gruscha, Prince Archbishop of Vienna, Puzyna, Bishop of Cracow, also Cardinal Svampa, Archbishop of Bologna, and Cardinal Manara, Bishop of Ancona. He has appointed Monsignor Sardi Secretary of Briefs to Princes, and Monsignor Galli Secretary of Latin Letters, and Monsignor Bressan, who was his Conclavist, his private Chaplain.

VI. THE PAPAL MASS

AND

THE CORONATION.

August 9th. Sunday. I received yesterday after-
August 9. noon an order from the Maestro di Camera appointing me to be one of the two Chamberlains of Honour in waiting on the Pope, on the occasion of his Coronation.

The Vatican carriage arrived for me at 7 o'clock this morning, as my duties in the Ante-chamber were to commence at 8. The two ecclesiastical Chamberlains who also accompanied me were Mgr. Piccoli Noël, Canon of St. Maria in Trastevere, and Mgr. Grazioli, and my fellow Chamberlain was Signor Adriano Aloisi Masella, nephew of the deceased Cardinal Pro-Datario.

We arrived at the Vatican shortly after 8 o'clock. The large suite of apartments for so long occupied by the Cardinal Secretary of State is now the apartment in which Pius X. has taken up his residence, until the rooms lately occupied by the deceased Pontiff have been unsealed, and made ready for him.

The ante-chambers allotted to the different officials are in the same order and arrangement as were those occupied by Leo XIII. All the great officers of State were present. The Throne Room of honour in which I do duty had its Throne duly erected, and appeared to be immediately over the bedroom of Leo XIII. The Holy Father shortly before 8.30 came out of his

private apartment, and I at once hastened forward to meet him, and having knelt and kissed his hand, asked him for his blessing for myself and our congregation at St. Aloysius', Oxford, which he graciously granted. I told him that I felt sure it would interest His Holiness to know that to-day, the 9th of August, his own Coronation day, was also that of my own King, Edward VII., and that on this very day a year ago, in the Abbey of Westminster, I had the honour of being on duty, and in the service of my own Sovereign, as Gold Staff Officer. This seemed to greatly interest him, and I can boast that probably I am the only man in the world who has had this unique honour of serving both his temporal and his spiritual Sovereigns on the occasion of their Coronations, on the very same day two years in succession. We accompanied the Pope to St. Peter's through the different ante-chambers, down the great staircase and Loggia to the Sala dei Paramenti, where the Cardinals were awaiting him, vested in their scarlet 'Cappe.' The Pope walked the whole way to St. Peter's wearing his red satin Mozzetta and Stole, and was escorted by the Household and by the Noble and Swiss Guards. He was preceded by the different officials and Prelates, and by about 50 Archbishops and Bishops, and as many Cardinals, all of whom had their Chaplains and train-bearers. The procession passed through the Sala Ducale, the Sala Regia, and down the great Scala Regia. At the bottom of this staircase there was prepared a small room immediately

under Bernini's great statue of the Emperor Constantine, and in this room the Pope was vested with a white Manto and Stole, and precious Mitre, and took his seat on the *Sedia Gestatoria*^a, the very same which Leo XIII. used for the first and only time, on the occasion of his Jubilee on the 3rd of last March, and which was presented to him as an offering by myself and his other lay Chamberlains. He then, escorted by Noble and Swiss Guards, was carried into the Portico of the Basilica with flabelli carried on either side by Chamberlains.

Here a Throne had been erected for him, next the Porta Santa, and round about were placed seats for the Sacred College. On taking his seat on the Throne the Arch-priest of the Basilica, Cardinal Rampolla, approached His Holiness and read an address of welcome on the part of himself and the Chapter. The Pope replied in suitable terms, and the Cardinal having kissed the Pope's foot and hand, and received an embrace, the Chapter one by one knelt and kissed the Pope's foot. He then allowed the Seminarists of St. Peter's to do the same. He then ascended the *Sedia Gestatoria*, and wearing the Manto and precious Mitre with flabelli of ostrich feathers carried on either side, entered the Basilica, which must have con-

^a The *Sedia Gestatoria* is borne on the shoulders of twelve footmen called '*Sediari*,' under the superintendence of the '*Foriere Maggiore*,' the Marchese Sacchetti. It is supported by two long poles covered with red velvet, which are placed through gilt metal sockets attached to its base.

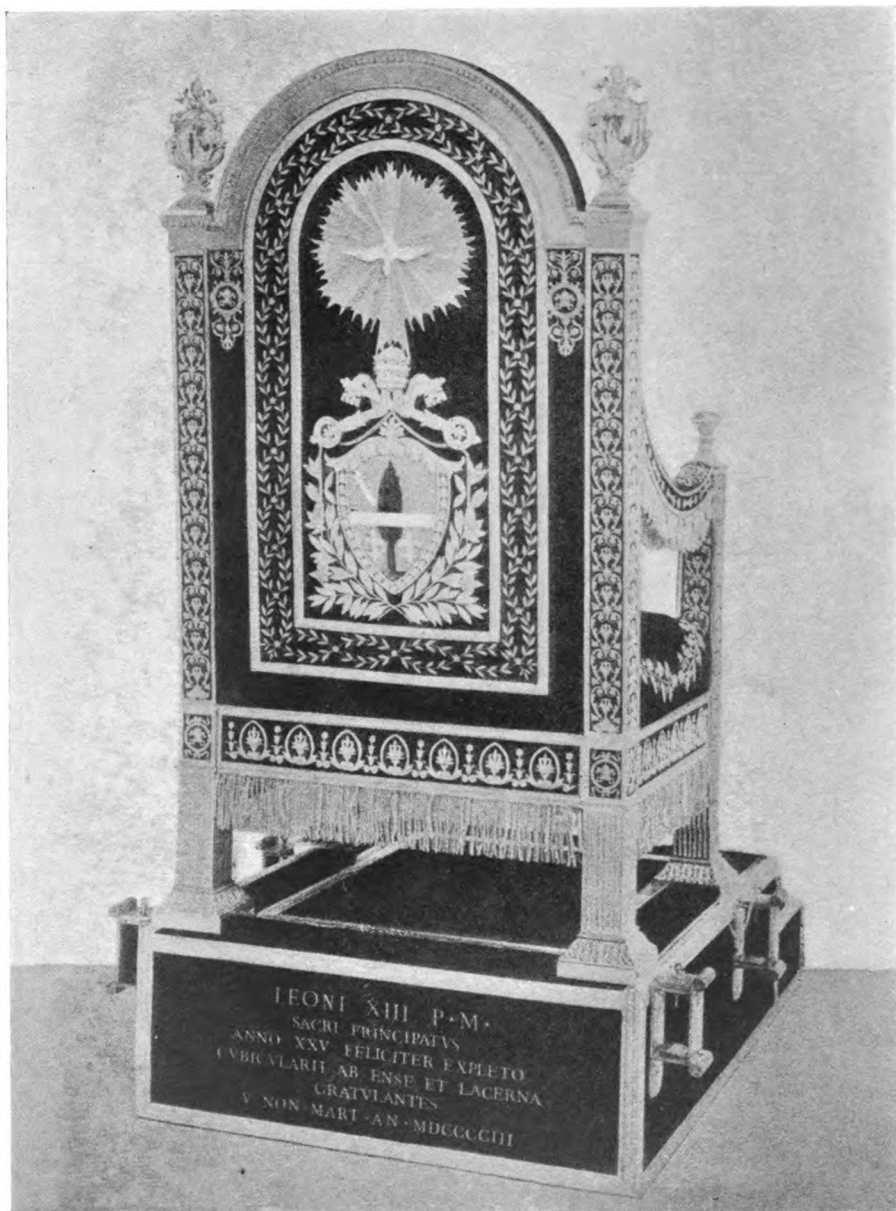


Photo., Danesi, Roma.

The 'Sedia Gestatoria' used at the Coronation, August 9, 1903.

tained at least 40,000 spectators. There were Tribunes near the High Altar for the Corps Diplomatique, Knights of Malta, and Nobility; and the Papal Gendarmes and Palatine Guard, *en grande tenue*, were drawn up in line all down the Nave, the pilasters of which were hung with red damask. He was surrounded by all the great officers of State and escorted by the Noble and Swiss Guard, and the Choir sang the "Tu es Petrus" as he entered. The procession was a very long one, and consisted of the different Colleges of Prelates and others who belong to the Cappella Papale. The Bishops and Cardinals walked immediately in front of the Sedia Gestatoria. On his arrival at the Chapel of the Blessed Sacrament the Pope descended and prayed for a while before the Santissimo, which was solemnly exposed. He then ascended the Sedia, and was carried down the Church to the Chapel of St. Gregory, where a throne without a canopy had been erected in front of the monument of Pius VII., as well as benches for the Sacred College. On the Altar of St. Gregory had been arranged his vestments for the Mass, as well as two mitres and tiaras, and there was also a credence, on which had been placed the seven golden candlesticks which were to be carried in the procession by the Prelates called '*Votanti di Segnatura*,' and to be held by them during the singing of the Gospel.

Although the Pope had issued strict orders that no demonstration such as cheering was to be allowed, it was found very difficult to prevent it, and every

now and then the people in their enthusiasm were unable to control themselves.

During the procession the Pope on several occasions paused while he was blessing the crowd right and left, and putting his fingers to his lips enjoined silence. On reaching the Chapel of St. Gregory the Pope descended and prayed for some time at the faldstool. He then went to the throne. The Cardinals ascended the steps of the throne and one by one made their 'ubbidienza' by kissing his right hand, which he extended to them covered by the orphrey of his Manto, and the Patriarchs, Archbishops and Bishops kissed his foot.

The Pope having given the Blessing 'more solito' the Cardinals now vested themselves in full Pontificalia, the six Suburban Bishops in copes fastened by a morse decorated with three pine cones, the Cardinal Priests in chasubles, and the Deacons in dalmatics. They all wore silver lama vestments embroidered in gold, and white damask mitres. The Patriarchs, Archbishops and Bishops wore white copes and linen mitres.

Terce was sung, and meanwhile Cardinal Segna, as Deacon of the Mass, and Cardinals Macchi and Pierotti, as assistant Deacons, vested themselves in dalmatics. By mistake Mgr. Ciocci, the Master of Ceremonies, vested Cardinal Segna with the stole over his right shoulder instead of over his left. It would have passed unnoticed, had I not called his attention to it. The Pope had now his Mitre, Manto and Stole removed

and assumed the vestments for Mass. Having on him the white silk Falda, the Cardinal Deacons vested him in full 'Pontificalia,' which were carried to the throne by Prelates called '*Votanti di Segnatura*' and '*Abbreviatori del Parco Maggiore*.' In addition to these, he was vested as Pope, with the Succintorio and the Fanone. He ascended the Sedia Gestatoria, which was supported by the Sediari, who wore their crimson damask liveries, and the senior Cardinal Deacon holding in his hand the Ferula or Staff, intoned the "Procedamus in Pace," and the Choir responded, "In nomine Christi. Amen."

The procession in solemn state advanced to the High Altar. The Pope was carried under a rich canopy of silver lama, which was supported by eight Prelates, called *Referendari di Segnatura*, vested in Rochets, the flabelli of ostrich feathers being borne on either side of him by Chamberlains. In the procession were carried also seven golden candlesticks and the mitres and tiaras.

As the long procession wended its way to the High Altar, it paused three times, while Monsignor Menghini, a Papal Master of Ceremonies, holding aloft a silver brazier containing tow, set light to the flax, and making a genuflection towards the Pope, cried aloud thrice, each time with a higher pitch of the voice, these solemn words: "Pater Sancte! Sic transit gloria mundi." The tow, however, could not be quenched, and it got brighter and brighter as the procession advanced, so that at last the Master of

Ceremonies was obliged to throw the whole of the burning stuff on the ground, just under one of the bronze columns of the Papal Altar. One could not (standing so near to it as I did) help recalling the prophecy falsely attributed to St. Malachi, which assigns the motto "Ignis Ardens" to the present reigning Pontiff. Some on the other hand see its fulfilment in the fact that Pius X. was elected on the Feast of St. Dominic, whose arms are represented as a dog holding a burning torch in its mouth. Others think they see its fulfilment in the fact that the Pope had been Cardinal Titular of the Church of St. Bernard "ad thermas," which was connected with the 'Calidaria' or hot baths built by the Emperor Diocletian. Pius IX. of holy memory is said to have used the following words in allusion to those who believe in such superstitions, "*Stultorum infinitus est numerus*," and they are quite applicable now. The Mass commenced about 10.30, and was sung by the Pope at the High Altar. The last Coronation Mass that was celebrated here was that of Pius IX., on June 21st, 1846. The Altar to-day looked magnificent. In front of it were placed two standard candlesticks designed by Pollaiuolo. On it were arranged the seven candlesticks designed by Gentili and Spagna, two statues of SS. Peter and Paul on either side the Cross, and two mitres and tiaras, the former on the Gospel side and the latter on that of the Epistle. The antependia of the Altar were those presented by Pope Clement XIII., of the family of Rezzonico of Venice (1758-69), and whose

coat of arms I recognised as embroidered on them. On reaching the High Altar the Pope received "ad osculum oris" the three junior Cardinal Priests, and immediately began the Mass.

The *Kyrie*, *Gloria*, and *Sanctus* and *Agnus Dei* were by Palestrina, "*Sine nomine*," for four voices. The *Credo* was from the Mass of Pope Marcellus, the Offertory that of "*Clemens non Papa*," the Motett "*Oremus pro Pontifice nostro Pio*," for eight voices, was by Perosi, and the Communio was by Palestrina. After the Pope had said the Confiteor and received the maniple, he took his seat on the Sedia Gestatoria, and the three senior Cardinal Bishops then intoned the special prayers on his behalf. He then descended, and standing below the Altar steps, Cardinal Macchi, the Senior Deacon, invested him with the Pallium^b, reciting

^b The Pallium is made from the wool shorn from the two lambs which are blessed on the Feast of St. Agnes after the Pontifical Mass in her Church on the Via Nomentana. The lambs are then taken to the Pope who consigns them to the care of the Nuns at St. Cecilia in the Trastevere. The Pallia are solemnly blessed by the Pope after the Vespers on the Vigil of SS. Peter and Paul, and are granted to Patriarchs, Primes and Metropolitans, and by special favour to some Bishops. Pope St. Mark in the year 337 specially granted it to the Bishop of Ostia and his successors, as he has the right of consecrating the Pope should the latter not have received episcopal orders when elected. An Archbishop cannot exercise full jurisdiction till he has received the Pallium, unless by special permission from the Holy See. The Pallia are kept in a casket given by Benedict XIV., which is placed over the Fenestrella at the shrine of St. Peter, and hence are called '*de Corpore S. Petri*.' When a Metropolitan is translated from one See to another, he must 'postulate' for a new Pallium, in which he is vested when buried, the old one being placed beneath his head. The Pallium is worn over the Chasuble, and to the three crosses on

the following prayer: "*Accipe Pallium Sanctum, plenitudinem Pontificalis officii ad honorem Omnipotentis Dei, gloriosissimæ Virginis Mariæ Ejus Matris, beatorum Apostolorum Petri, et Pauli, et Sanctæ Romanæ Ecclesiæ,*" after which the two Cardinal Deacons attached three jewelled pins to the crosses. Having incensed the Altar 'more solito,' and been incensed himself by Cardinal Segna the Deacon, he went to the Throne, which was placed at the extreme end of the Sanctuary and in front of the Altar of the Sedia,

breast, left shoulder and back respectively, are attached three jewelled pins passing through little loops of black silk. It is used when the Metropolitan solemnly pontificates on those occasions which are specified in the 'Cæremoniale Episcoporum.' The Pallium has attached to it two leaden weights covered with black silk, examples of which were found a few years since in the tomb of Archbishop Hubert Walter (A.D. 1193) in Canterbury Cathedral. The writer was allowed to examine them, and they appeared to be in every way identical with those used at the present day. The length of the Pallium since the Pontificate of Sixtus IV., 1471, has been much curtailed, otherwise its form remains substantially the same. Till the middle of the XIIIth century its crosses were probably red, as may be seen in the old mosaics dating from the VIth and VIIth centuries in many of the old churches in Rome and elsewhere.

As the commission was given to St. Peter to feed the sheep and the lambs, so his successors, the Roman Pontiffs, as 'Pastores Ovium,' send the Pallium, 'de Corpore S. Petri,' to Prelates in union with the Holy See. The Pallium in the arms of the Sees of Canterbury and York still bears testimony to the relations which so long united England and Rome. Thirteen centuries ago St. Augustine of Canterbury received the Pallium from Pope St. Gregory, together with the authorization to constitute the other English Sees. Later on our own Archbishops have frequently gone in person to Rome to receive the Pallium. It was given to Lanfranc in 1061 by Pope Alexander II., and the two first Archbishops of the restored Scottish Hierarchy went to Rome in 1878 to receive it from the late Pontiff, as will the new Archbishop of Westminster very shortly journey thither to receive it from Pius X.

PLATE X.

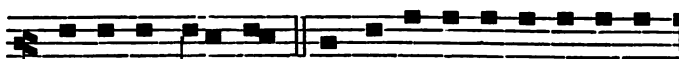
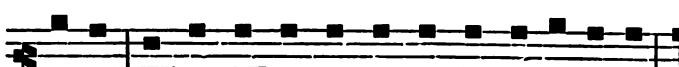
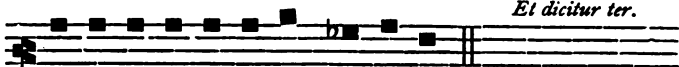
To face p. 62.



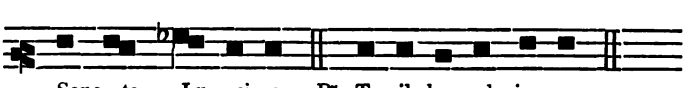
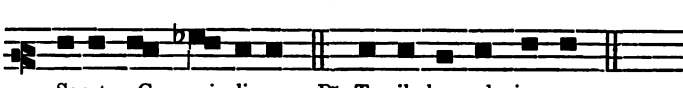
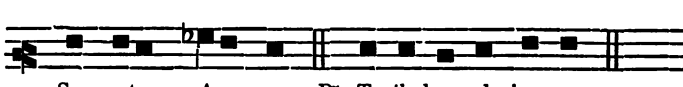
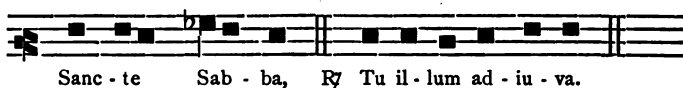
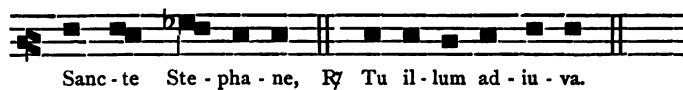
The Sacred Pallium.

and there received the 'ubbidienza' of the Cardinals, who kissed first his foot and then his hand, and received the double embrace. The Patriarchs, Archbishops and Bishops kissed his foot and his knee, while the Mitred Abbots and Penitentiaries of St. Peter's kissed his foot only.

After he had said the Introit and Kyrie, and intoned the "Gloria in Excelsis" and the Collect, Cardinal Macchi as First Cardinal Deacon, holding a Ferula or Staff in his hand and accompanied by Macebearers, Auditors of the Rota, Masters of Ceremonies and Consistorial advocates (who on this occasion wear Copes not open in front but at the side), descended into the Confession, near which is the shrine of St. Peter, and there sung the special 'Laudes' on behalf of the Pope.

Diac.	Chorus
	
Ex - au - di, Chri - ste. Ky Sanctis - si - mo Do - mi - no, no-stro	
	
PI - O, a De - o de - cre - to Summo Pon - ti - fi - ci	
	
<i>Et dicitur ter.</i>	
et u - ni - ver - sa - li Pa - pae vi - ta.	

Diac.	Chorus.	Ter.
<i>Bis.</i>		
<i>Semel.</i>		



F

Ky-ri-e, e-le-i-son, Ky Ky-ri-e, e-le-i-son,

Christe, e-le-i-son, Ky Christe, e-le-i-son,

Omnes.

Ky-ri-e, e-le-i-son.

The Epistle was then sung by Mgr. Magno, Auditor of the Rota and Apostolic Sub-Deacon, in Latin, after which it was sung in Greek by Don Giorgio Xenopolis of Athens, who afterwards both together went and kissed the Pope's foot. Cardinal Segna then placed the book of the Gospels on the Altar and went to kiss the hand of the Pope, who was seated on the Throne, while Mgr. Sambucetti, the Archbishop assistant, presented the incense to be blessed by His Holiness. The Cardinal Deacon having returned to the Altar and said the "Munda Cor meum," took the book from the Altar, and, accompanied by the Sub-Deacon and by seven '*Votanti di Segnatura*' holding golden candlesticks, together with the thurifer, went to the Throne to obtain the Pope's blessing. He now returned with his assistants, and sung the Gospel in Latin from a lectern, the seven Prelates standing round him with their golden candlesticks.

When the Gospel was ended, the Greek Deacon carried his Gospel book to the Altar and placed it thereon. He then went to kiss the Pope's foot, returned to the Altar, and said in Greek the prayer corresponding to the "Munda Cor." Then rising, he took the book of the Gospels, and, accompanied by the Greek Sub-Deacon, he returned to the Throne for the Pope's blessing, asking for it in Greek. The Pope replied in Latin. He then returned to the Altar and sang the Gospel in Greek, in which language the Sub-Deacon answered at the beginning and the end. The two Sub-Deacons then carried the books of the Gospel to be kissed by the Pope, whom the assistant Cardinal Bishop incensed. The Pope now intoned the Credo. After the Choir had sung the "Incarnatus," the Cardinal Deacon and the Sub-Deacon went from the Altar to the credence of the Cardinal Deacon, where they washed their hands. Then returning, they spread over the Altar the cloth with gold fringe, called the 'Sopratovaglia.' The Sub-Deacon then went to the Credence of the Papal Sacristan, Mgr. Pifferi, and, putting on a humeral veil, he carried the burse with the corporal, two purificators and the canister of wafers to the Cardinal Deacon, who, placing the canister on the Altar, took the corporal from the burse and spread it on the Altar, putting on one side of it the two purificators. Mgr. Pifferi, the Sacristan, having left the Pope's Throne, went to his credence, where the humeral veil was put over his shoulders: with it he

carried the chalice, paten, golden spoon, and two purificators, and accompanied by a '*Votante di Segnatura*' acting as acolyte, who carried a cup and two empty cruets, he went to the Pope's credence on the Gospel side of the Altar^o. They placed on the credence what they carried, and one of the Pope's servants (Mgr. Sagrista having purified the paten, chalice and cruets) then tasted the wine and water. The Sacristan then washed with the wine the chalice, paten, spoon, cruets and cup, and filled the cruets with wine and water, pouring a little of each into a small cup that the servant might taste them. He then carried them to the Altar. The Cardinal Deacon then placed three wafers on the Paten. He took one of them, touched it with the other two, and gave it to the Sacristan; he then took another and touched it with the paten and chalice inside and outside, and gave it to the Sacristan, who eat the two wafers. The third was kept for consecration. The Cardinal Deacon then took the cruets, and poured from them some wine and water into the cup held by the Sacristan, who drank from it. This ceremony is called the '*Prægustatio*' or '*Proba*.'

The Pope meanwhile had said the offertory, and the Lavabo was given him by Prince Orsini, the Prince Assistant at the Throne, the Pope wiping his hands

^o The credence of the Cardinal Deacon as also that of Mgr. Sagrista are on the Epistle side.

with a towel given him by Mgr. Cagiano the Maggior-domo. He descended from the Throne and went to the Altar to continue the Mass "more solito." Having offered the bread and wine and censed the elements and had been himself censed, he washed his hands with the usual formality. At the Sanctus eight torches were brought in by the '*Votanti di Segnatura*.' At the Elevation, the Pope first raised the Sacred Host in the centre, then on the right, and then on the left, that it might be seen by all. He did the same at the Elevation of the Chalice. At the same time the silver trumpets pealed forth a beautiful and solemn melody composed by the late Count Silveri, an officer of the Noble Guard. The Pope continued the Mass as usual, but before saying the 'Pater Noster' Mgr. Sagrista went to his Credence with the '*Votante di Segnatura*' who acts as acolyte. The Prelate carried the cruets and a small gold cup; while the Sacristan, in a humeral veil, carried the golden *Fistola*^d in his right hand, and the Chalice for the Pope's ablution in his left hand, to the Pope's Credence, accompanied as usual by the Mace-bearers. A servant now poured the remaining wine and water out of the cruets. The cruets, cup, fistola and chalice were then washed by the Sacristan with wine and water after these had

^d The *Fistola* is the tube through which the Pope receives the Sacred Blood. It is composed of three pipes which pass through a small bowl in the upper part; the centre pipe is longer than the others. The bowl is to protect the Sacred Blood from any accident through effusion.

been tasted by the servant: with them the Sacristan filled the cruets.

The '*Votante di Segnatura*' then carried the cruets and the cup, and the Sacristan the *Fistola* and the Chalice with the two purificators to the Throne, where they stationed themselves on the right-hand side.

The Pope having said the "Agnus Dei" and the usual prayer, kissed the Altar and gave the kiss of peace to the assistant Cardinal Bishop and the two assistant Cardinal Deacons. He however did not give it to the Cardinal Deacon and the Sub-Deacon of the Mass, because he does so after he has given them Communion. The Pope now returned to the Throne for his Communion. The Cardinal Deacon standing on the Epistle side of the Altar now turned to the Altar, and having genuflected, covered the Blessed Sacrament which was on the Paten with an Asterisk* or star of gold having twelve points; he then took the Paten, and elevating it, shewed it to the people and to the Pope, describing two half-circles that it might be seen by all. He then gave it to the Sub-Deacon, who kneeling, received it in his hands covered with the humeral veil. The Sub-Deacon then carried it to the Throne, but without either canopy or torches preceding it, and as he approached, the Pope knelt in adoration.

* The Asterisk is a gold star of twelve rays, on each of which is inscribed the name of an apostle. It is placed over the Host to preserve it from accidents.

The Sub-Deacon then stationed himself at the left hand of the Pope. The Cardinal Deacon Segna now took the Chalice, and shewed it also to the Pope and people, as he had shewn the Host. He then carried the Chalice covered with a palla to the Throne, but without either canopy or torches preceding it, and as he approached, the Pope knelt in adoration as before. The Cardinal Deacon then stationed himself on the right hand of the Pope. The Pope now read the prayers before Communion. After a Master of Ceremonies had taken the golden star from off the Blessed Sacrament, His Holiness took the Sacred Host into his left hand. He then, still standing[†], communicated himself with one of the two portions of the Host, leaving the other on the Paten for the Communion of the Cardinal Deacon and the Sub-Deacon.

The former now handed the Chalice to the Pope. Mgr. Sagrista gave the Fistola to the assistant Cardinal Bishop, who presented it to the Pope. His Holiness placed within the Chalice the Fistola, and standing, received through it a part of the Sacred Blood. Having communicated, he divided the Host into two parts,

[†] Many suppose that the Pope communicates himself sitting. This is, however, quite contrary to fact. According to the Ceremonial of the Papal Chapel the Pope is at liberty to communicate the Cardinal Deacons and others sitting, but it has rarely been done. In a letter in my possession written by Benedict XIV. to his Master of Ceremonies, and referring to this matter, he adds, "*il che da Noi mai è stato fatto, avendo sempre comunicato i predetti stando in piedi.*"

and gave one part to the Cardinal Deacon, who stood to receive it, and the other part to the Sub-Deacon, who knelt, and who both of them first kissed his hand. They were both kissed by him after their Communion, and then returned to the Altar, the Cardinal Deacon carrying the Chalice with the *Fistola*, and the Sub-Deacon the *Paten*. From this the latter removed into the Chalice any fragments which happened to remain of the Sacred Host. The Cardinal Deacon received with the *Fistola* a part of the Precious Blood, and the Sub-Deacon received the remainder immediately from the Chalice, which as well as the *Fistola* he afterwards purified. In the meantime the Pope received the ablution, which was presented to him in a Chalice by the assistant Cardinal Bishop. Prince Orsini, as assistant at the Throne, then went to the Credence to fetch the ewer and basin for washing the Pope's hands, and His Holiness in the meanwhile purified his fingers with wine presented by the first Cardinal Priest, and wiped them with a purificator held by the assistant Cardinal Bishop. Having washed his hands in the basin presented by Prince Orsini, he returned to the Altar to finish the Mass and give the Blessing, an Auditor of the Rota kneeling and holding aloft before him the Papal cross. The Pope having given the Blessing and said the last Gospel, left his maniple on the Altar and took his seat on the *Sedia Gestatoria*. Still wearing the vestments of the Mass, he now assumed the mitre, gloves and ring, and received

from Cardinal Rampolla, the Arch-priest of the Basilica, accompanied by two Canons, a white silk purse embroidered in gold, containing 25 *Giulii* in ancient coin, called the "*Presbiterio*," the Cardinal offering it with these words:

"Beatissime Pater, Capitulum et Canonici hujus Sacrosanctæ Basilicæ, Sanctitati Vestræ consuetum offerunt presbyterium pro Missa bene cantata."

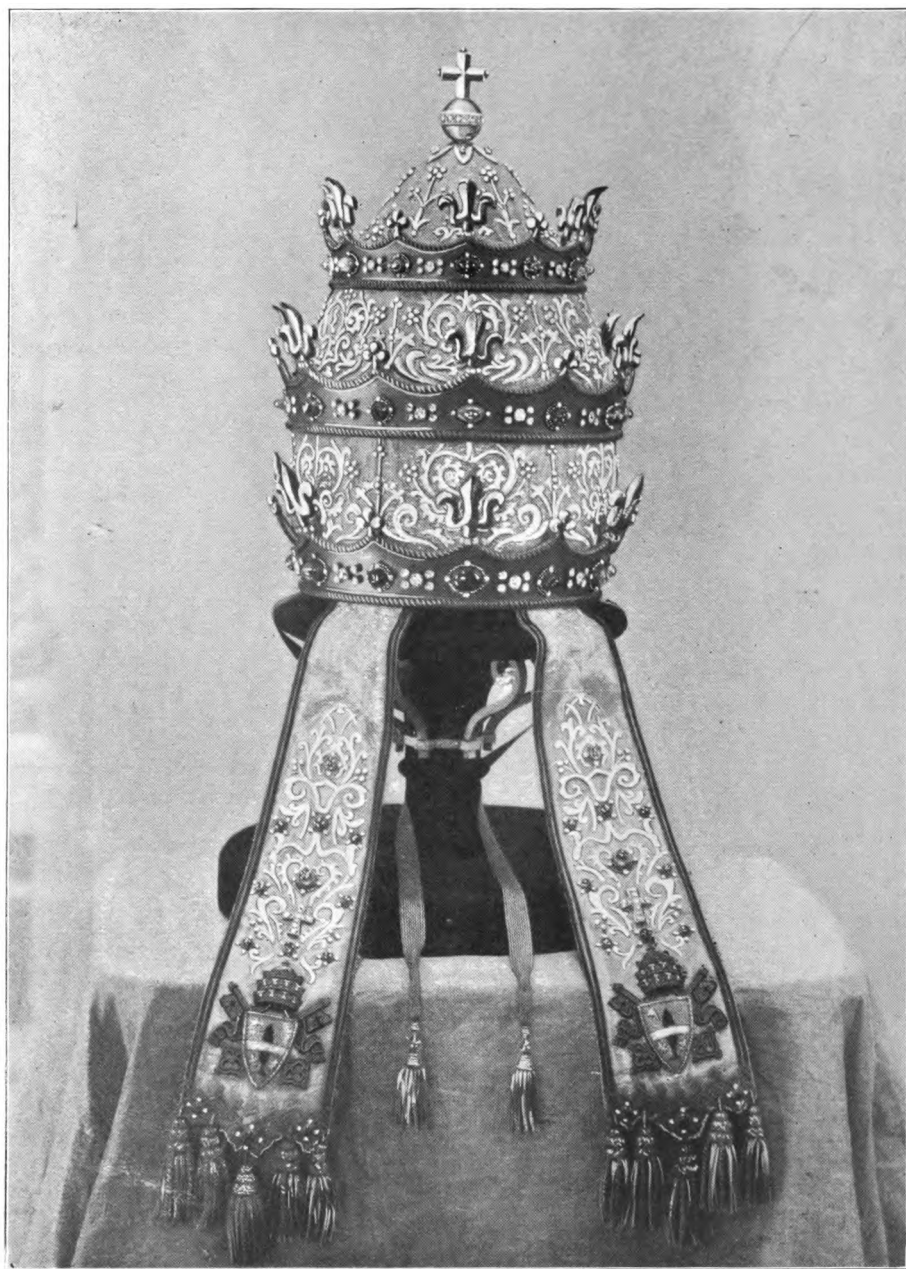
The Pope's hand was then kissed by the Cardinal Arch-priest, and his foot by the two Canons, and he delivered the purse to the Cardinal Deacon Segna, who sung the Gospel, who in his turn gave it to his train-bearer, who after the ceremony obtained from the chief Sacristan of St. Peter's in exchange for it the sum of 25 lire. The Holy Father then left the Sanctuary, preceded by the Bishops and Cardinals, and sitting on the *Sedia Gestatoria* with the flabelli of ostrich feathers carried on either side of him by two Chamberlains, was borne to a raised platform placed in front of the High Altar near the Bronze Statue of St. Peter to be crowned.

According to ancient custom this ceremony should take place "*coram populo*" in the Loggia over the Portico in front of the great Piazza. Having arrived at the platform, the *Sedia Gestatoria* was placed on it, and the two senior Cardinal Deacons ascended and stood on either side of His Holiness, while the Cardinals, Bishops, and others who formed the procession were grouped round the platform. The Cardinal Dean of

the Sacred College now ascended the platform, and recited the prescribed prayers, standing in front of the Holy Father. The Choir having sung Baini's "*Corona aurea super Caput Ejus*," Cardinal Pierotti removed the Holy Father's mitre, and the senior Cardinal Deacon Macchi placed the Tiara on the Pope's head, saying at the same time these words: "*Accipe Thiaram, tribus coronis ornatam, et scias te esse Patrem Principum, et Regum, Rectorem orbis, in terra Vicarium Salvatoris Nostri, Cui est honor, et gloria in Sæcula Sæculorum*®."

The two assistant Archbishops, Monsignor Sambucetti and Monsignor Costantini the High Almoner, now held before His Holiness, one the book, and the other the candle, for him to pronounce the solemn Benediction. The Holy Father still sitting and wearing the Tiara intoned the following prayers:—" *Sancti Apostoli Petrus et Paulus de quorum potestate et auctoritate confidimus, ipsi intercedant pro nobis ad Dominum*," at the end of which the Cantors answered Amen. He then continued: "*Precibus, et meritis Beatæ Mariæ semper Virginis, beati Michaelis Arcangeli, beati Iohannis Baptistæ et Sanctorum Apostolorum Petri et Pauli et omnium Sanctorum misereatur Vestri Omnipotens Deus et, dimissis omnibus peccatis vestris, perducatur vos Jesus Christus ad vitam æternam*," and the Cantors answered

® This is the correct formula and punctuation which I have copied from the "*Ritus Servandus*" in use in the Papal Chapel. As will be seen, it slightly differs from that generally printed in the Manuals.



The Tiara.

Photo., Felici, Roma

The three crowns are decorated with 32 rubies, 19 emeralds, 11 sapphires, 529 diamonds, and 252 pearls.

Amen. He then continued: "*Indulgentiam, absolutionem et remissionem omnium peccatorum vestrorum, spatium veræ et fructuosæ pœnitentiæ, cor semper pœnitens et emendationem vitæ, gratiam et consolationem Sancti Spiritus et finalem perseverantiam in bonis operibus tribuat vobis omnipotens et misericors Dominus,*" and again the Cantors answered Amen.

The Pope now rose from the Sedia Gestatoria, and extending his arms and raising his eyes heavenward, in a louder and more solemn tone gave the Apostolic Blessing, "*Et benedictio Dei omnipotentis, Patris ✠, et Filii ✠, et Spiritus Sancti ✠, descendat super vos et maneat semper,*" at the end of which the Cantors answered Amen. The two Cardinal Deacons having read aloud the Plenary Indulgence in Latin and Italian threw the formulas (or should have done so) towards the people, who commenced shouting "Viva Pio X.," and waving their handkerchiefs. The enthusiasm was indescribable. The Pope having sat down, once again rose for a moment and blessed the people. He was now carried down the Basilica, wearing the Tiara, on the Sedia Gestatoria under the processional canopy, with the flabelli held on either side, and giving his blessing right and left to the assembled congregation. He retired to the Chapel of the Pietá, where he was unvested of his Pontificalia, and the Cardinals unvested in the Chapel of St. Sebastian.

The Pope then got into the "Portantina," and wearing his Rochet and Mozzetta and Camauro, was

carried through the Chapel of the Blessed Sacrament by his Sediari, up the great staircase, and through the Sala Regia and Sala Ducale, to the first Loggia, where he alighted, and together with the Maggiore-domo and Maestro di Camera, he returned in the lift to his private apartments. We all reached the ante-chamber before he did, and on his passing through the Throne Room I knelt and obtained his blessing for my relations, and for the Chaplain and the Catholic undergraduates of Oxford. The last words the Holy Father said to me were these: "*Benedico Tutti*"—"I bless them all."

This great Ceremony lasted five hours, from 8.30 till 1.30, and I feel I may, with gratitude to the Author and Giver of all good things, truly say to myself, "Many Prophets and Kings have desired to see the things which you see, and have not seen them, and to hear the things which you hear, and have not heard them."

Deo Gratias.



Photo., Felici, Roma.

Pope Pius X. in the act of blessing.

APPENDIX.





THESE details are taken from the Constitution of Gregory XV., 1621-22, given in the *Ceremoniale continens ritus electionis Romani Pontificis : Roma, MDCCXXIV.*

ALTHOUGH the Pope may be elected either by what is called acclamation, or by compromise, the usual method is by scrutiny, and then voting papers are used. As will be seen by the accompanying slightly reduced illustrations, they are oblong, the breadth being less than the height. They are about $5\frac{1}{2}$ inches high by 5 inches broad.

When open, as in illustration I., at the top are two words only, EGO CARDINALIS, to be filled up with the name of the Cardinal who votes, and a little below are two circles, upon which the seals are to be put. Below, and in the middle of the voting paper, are the words, "ELIGO IN SVMMVM PONTIFICEM REVERENDISSIMVM DOMINVM MEVM DOMINVM CARDINALEM," to which he adds the name of the Cardinal for whom he votes.

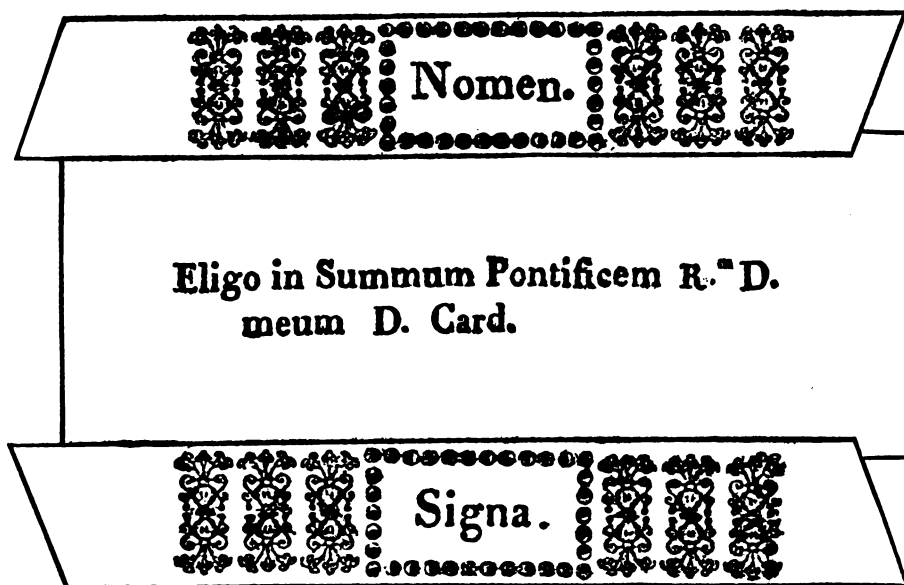
Then at the bottom of the voting paper there are also two circles for the seals, as above, and a space for the Cardinal's number and motto. The Cardinal fills up the voting paper in a disguised hand and places seals with red wax, sufficiently large to cover the places marked, using not his own arms, but a

I.

	Ego	Card.	
			
<p>Eligo in Summum Pontificem R.^m D. meum D. Card.</p>			
			

seal with three numbers, or three letters, or some conventional design, such as an animal or bird, &c. The seals can be seen by the three Cardinal scrutators, but without breaking the seals, the scrutators cannot read the name or motto of the Cardinal voting. Everything is done to insure the strictest secrecy. First, both top and bottom are folded over, so that the name

II.



and motto of the Cardinal are hidden, and only the ornamental designs or 'fregi' appear on the back, as is shewn in illustration No. II. These 'fregi'

are printed on the back to hinder the writing on the front, the name and *signa*, from showing through, for extraordinary pains are taken to prevent the name of the voter becoming known to the scrutators.

Then the paper is folded again so as to reduce the voting paper to the length of a man's thumb. Then it is folded once more between the two lines of latin printed in the middle of the paper, and the voting paper is then ready to be carried to the Altar, where after kneeling in prayer and taking the oath the Cardinal places it on a paten, from which it is dropped into a large chalice.

The words of the oath are: "Testor Christum Dominum, qui me judicaturus est, me eligere, quem secundum Deum judico eligi debere, *et quod idem in accessu præstabo*^a."

All the Cardinals having voted, the chalice is shaken while it is covered with the paten; and the votes are then taken out and counted. If they do not correspond with the number of the Cardinals, the whole of the papers are burnt and a fresh balloting takes place. If they correspond, the Scrutineers take out the voting papers, shew the seals intact, and read aloud the names voted for, so that the Cardinals may

^a The 'Accessus' was practised by the Roman Senate, and when there was no difference of opinion a member would rise from his seat, but not leaving it, would say in a high voice, "Accedo ad idem," but in the Papal elections it was commenced in 1455, at the election of Callixtus 3rd.

hear and note on their tabular lists, on which are printed the names of all in Conclave, the numbers given to each candidate. The votes being counted, the voting papers are run on a file through the printed word 'eligo' and put aside.

The first act of what is called the 'post-scrutiny' is the Accessus. The Accessus is used when it is declared that the largest number of votes for any one Cardinal does not amount to two-thirds of the whole, and no election by Scrutiny has been concluded. It consists in a Cardinal transferring his vote to another candidate who, according to the tabular lists, has a larger number of votes.

It takes place immediately after the Scrutiny, and the Cardinals use the same seals, numbers and mottoes that they used in the Scrutiny. When open the voting paper is similar to illustration No. I., excepting the words "ACCEDO," &c., in the centre. When closed it is similar to illustration No. III.

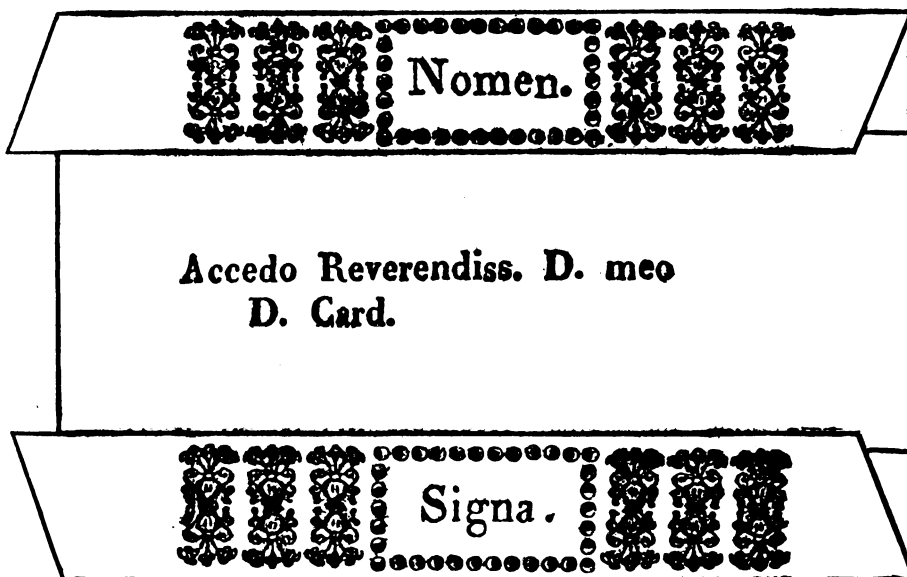
The Cardinal who votes fills up the paper exactly as in the former case, adding his seal and motto, and after the words "ACCEDO REVERENDISSIMO DOMINO MEO DOMINO CARDINALI," again adds the name of the candidate for whom he now votes.

In the Accessus the Cardinal does not take the oath, because he has already taken it at the Scrutiny when he placed his voting paper in the chalice.

The 'Accessus,' is a repetition of the voting in the Scrutiny, but with different voting papers. The

voting papers of the Scrutiny and the Accessus are then compared, the numbers and mottoes at the lower part of the voting papers being examined and found to correspond. The upper part, however, with

III.



the names of the Cardinals, as yet preserves the seals unbroken. Then the votes are counted. If one name do not obtain two-thirds of the votes, whether in the Scrutiny alone, or in the Scrutiny and Accessus combined, no Pope is elected. But if one name have two-thirds of the votes and no more, then they open the upper part of the voting paper of the

Cardinal with that name, where the Cardinal has written his own name; and if it appears that he voted for another, the election is good; but if he voted for himself, *Null*, on account of the lack of one vote; not however, if there be more than two-thirds voting for him. The voting papers, whether there had been an election or not, are next examined by three Cardinals called 'Recognitores,' who see if the votes be really as given out by the Scrutineers.

If a Cardinal does not wish to give his vote in the Accessus, he adds to his voting paper the word 'Nemini' in the place of Rev^{mo} D. Meo D. Card. A Cardinal is not allowed to give his vote in the Accessus to one who had no vote in the Scrutiny, or to the same Cardinal for whom he voted in the Scrutiny, for otherwise he would thus get two votes. Last of all the entire set of voting papers are burnt.

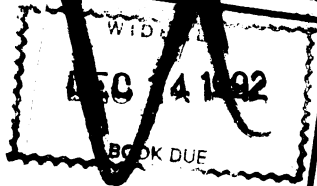
The three Cardinals called 'Infirmarii' ought to take to any sick Cardinal, who is confined by illness to his cell, the voting papers (as well as the large sheet on which are marked the votes given to each) for him to sign and seal. Having taken the oath he places his voting paper in the box in which it had been brought, and having locked it, the 'Infirmarii' bring it back to the Chapel, and give it to the scrutineers, who place the voting papers in the chalice.





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